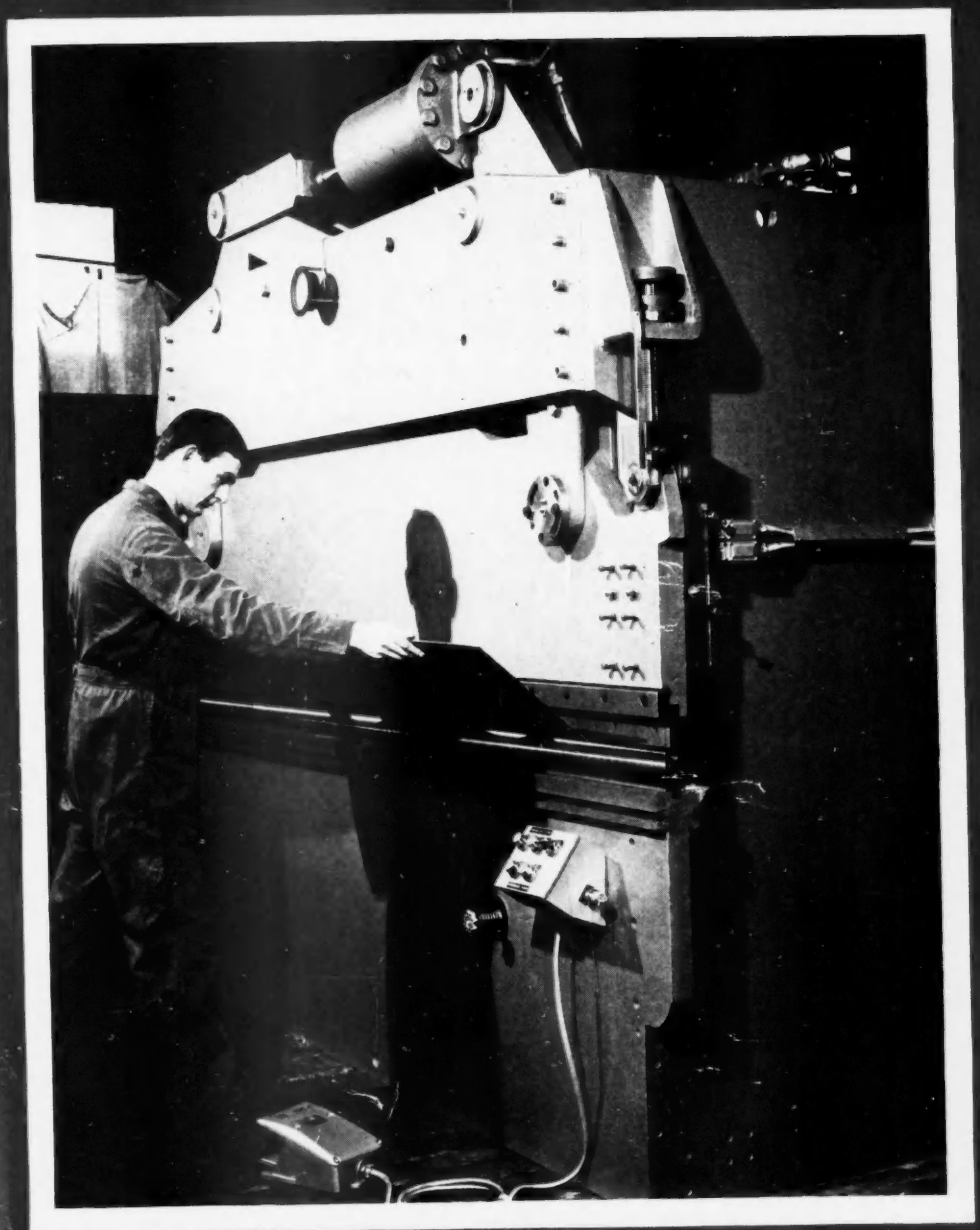
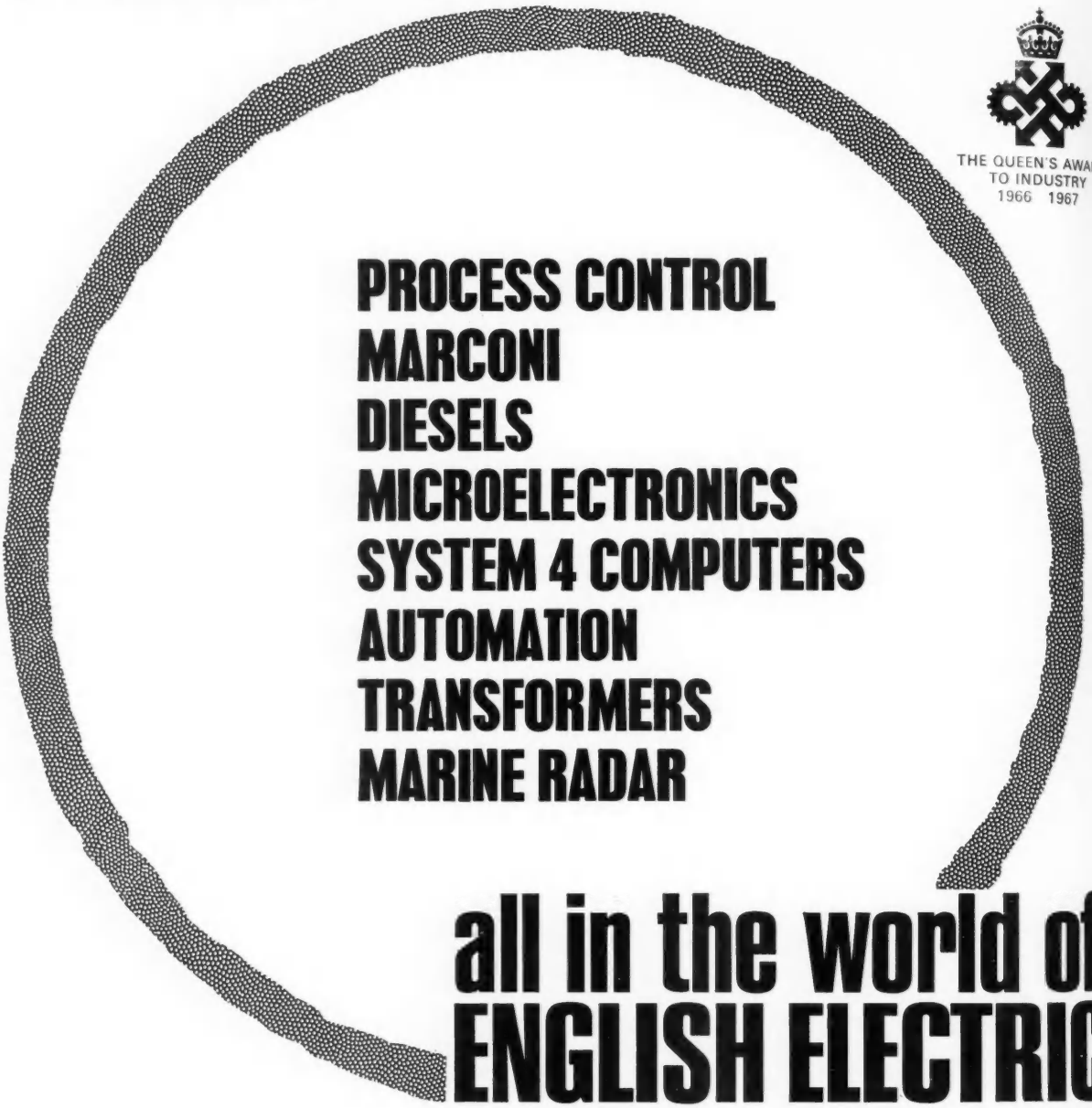
Board of Trade Journal

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUL 4 1 1967
TECHNICAL READING ROOM

Volume 192, No. 3662 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 26 May 1967



1s. 6d. net



THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY 1966 1967

PROCESS CONTROL
MARCONI
DIESELS
MICROELECTRONICS
SYSTEM 4 COMPUTERS
AUTOMATION
TRANSFORMERS
MARINE RADAR

all in the world of ENGLISH ELECTRIC

The world of English Electric is a wide one. Our products are in service all over the globe. We have factories in every continent, employ 80,000 people, all told. Our turnover in 1966 was in excess of £270 million. Of this total, overseas turnover accounted for £96 million.

As well as electrical and mechanical products, we engineer some of the most advanced electronic equipment, from the simplest automation devices to complex space communications systems. It is significant that more than one-third of our total orders in 1966 were in the electronics field—and 42% of our export orders. Electronics, in short, are a very considerable part of our business.

Our new System 4 family of 'third generation' computers (technically the most advanced range in the world) is still well ahead of its competitors. Many of the most important British orders for computers have come to us. These have included orders for some of the most advanced systems in the world, with long-range communication and transmission networks giving direct links between computers and hundreds of outlying points.

For the second year in succession the Queen's Award to Industry has been conferred on English Electric.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC

THE ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANIES · THE MARCONI COMPANIES · ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPUTERS
ENGLISH ELECTRIC AUTOMATION · ENGLISH ELECTRIC VALVE COMPANY

Board of Trade Journal

VOLUME 192, NO. 3662, PAGES 1345-1404
26 MAY 1967
PRICE 1s. 6d. NET, SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE £5 6s. 8d.

Poland's five-year plan 1347
Entry into Europe is 'a challenge to British industry' . . 1350
The Kennedy Round 1350
Safeguards for Australian trade 1350
British membership of the EEC and the Kennedy Round . 1351
Negotiating team for EEC announced 1351
British subjects in the Middle East 1351
Visit of Minister for Industry and Commerce of the Irish Republic 1352
President opens new factories in North-east 1352
New reference to Monopolies Commission 1353
Consideration of mergers by the Board of Trade . . . 1353
New chairman for BNEC to United States 1353
Engineering statesmanship required – Minister of Technology . 1353
Cinematograph Films Council appointment 1353
Discussions on Edinburgh (Turnhouse) Airport . . . 1354
Welsh Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation . . . 1354
Appeals against Air Transport Licensing Board decision . 1354
London Symposium on Civil Aviation Electronics . . . 1354
Northern England civil aviation advisory committee . . 1354
Investigations under the Companies Act 1355
Application for temporary exemption from import duty . 1355
Resale Prices Act 1964: Ban of Resale Price Maintenance . 1356
Report of the Patent Office for 1966 1358
Economic mission from Venezuela to visit Britain . . . 1360
South African businessmen here to promote trade . . . 1360
Visits by British overseas commercial representatives . . 1361
Defence publications 1362
New Books 1363
Government surplus sales by auction 1364

STATISTICS
The economy: selected indicators 1366
Index of industrial production for March 1367
Index of retail prices, April 1967 1367
Registration of British and foreign films 1368
Car and commercial vehicle production in April . . . 1370
Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in March 1372

Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work . i-viii

Production in the cotton industry 1378
Output in the wool textile industry 1378
Orders in the textile and clothing industries 1379
Business Monitor: Production Series 1379

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
Hard selling at British Industrial Fair, Toronto . . . 1381
Lord Brown opens Interleather 1381
Mr. Edmund Dell at Paris Exhibition 1382
New trade opportunities for British firms at Hanover . . 1383
New packaging ideas at Pakex 67 1383
HRH Princess Alexandra opens British Columbia Trade Fair . 1383

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS
TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
Britain's £½ million grant to British Honduras. Commonwealth economic planners to meet in Nairobi. Singapore and Hungary. Sweden and Poland. Syria and Ceylon . . 1384
Information for exporters 1385
Export Tours 1388
Export Orders 1389

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES
Australia: Tariff changes cancelled 1397
Barbados: Customs tariff changes 1400
Bolivia: Imports of motor vehicles and cigarettes . . . 1398
Canada: Remission of duty on certain defence equipment and on imported rayon yarn used for woven cord tyre fabric . 1398
Chile: Bonded stocks. Interest rates. Modifications to permitted import list. Consolidation of customs charges . . . 1400
Dominica: Customs tariff changes 1400
European Economic Community: Imports from non-member countries to the EEC. Introduction of common system of turnover taxes. Trade in processed agricultural products. Further translations of EEC regulations 1390
Gilbert and Ellice Islands: Revised invoicing and preference regulations 1398
Israel: Regulations concerning the production and assembly of vehicles 1396
Malaysia: Removal of import restrictions 1397
Morocco: Customs tariff modifications 1396
Paraguay: New customs duty 1398
South Africa, Republic of: Customs tariff changes. Import control 1967 1396
Sudan: Additions to Open General Licence List . . . 1396
Trinidad and Tobago: Import licensing arrangements . . 1401
Uruguay: Imports of taxicabs. Duty-free imports . . . 1398
Hints to businessmen visiting South Africa 1397

INDEX TO STATISTICS 1403

Front cover photograph

Described as 'a new concept in press brake design', the Barnes HSC 8 ft. x ⅛ in. downstroke hydraulic press brake was shown for the first time in Britain at the recent International Engineering and Marine Exhibition in London. Manufactured by Douglas Barnes Ltd., of Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, it is one of the latest models in the wide range of Barnes machines which are marketed to 80 countries throughout the world by George Cohen Machinery Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (annual subscription £5 6s. 8d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; Brazennose St., Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 7-11 Linenhall Street, Belfast, 1; or through any bookseller.

© Crown Copyright 1967

Short extracts can be published without specific permission providing that the source is duly acknowledged.

Subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 127, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654).

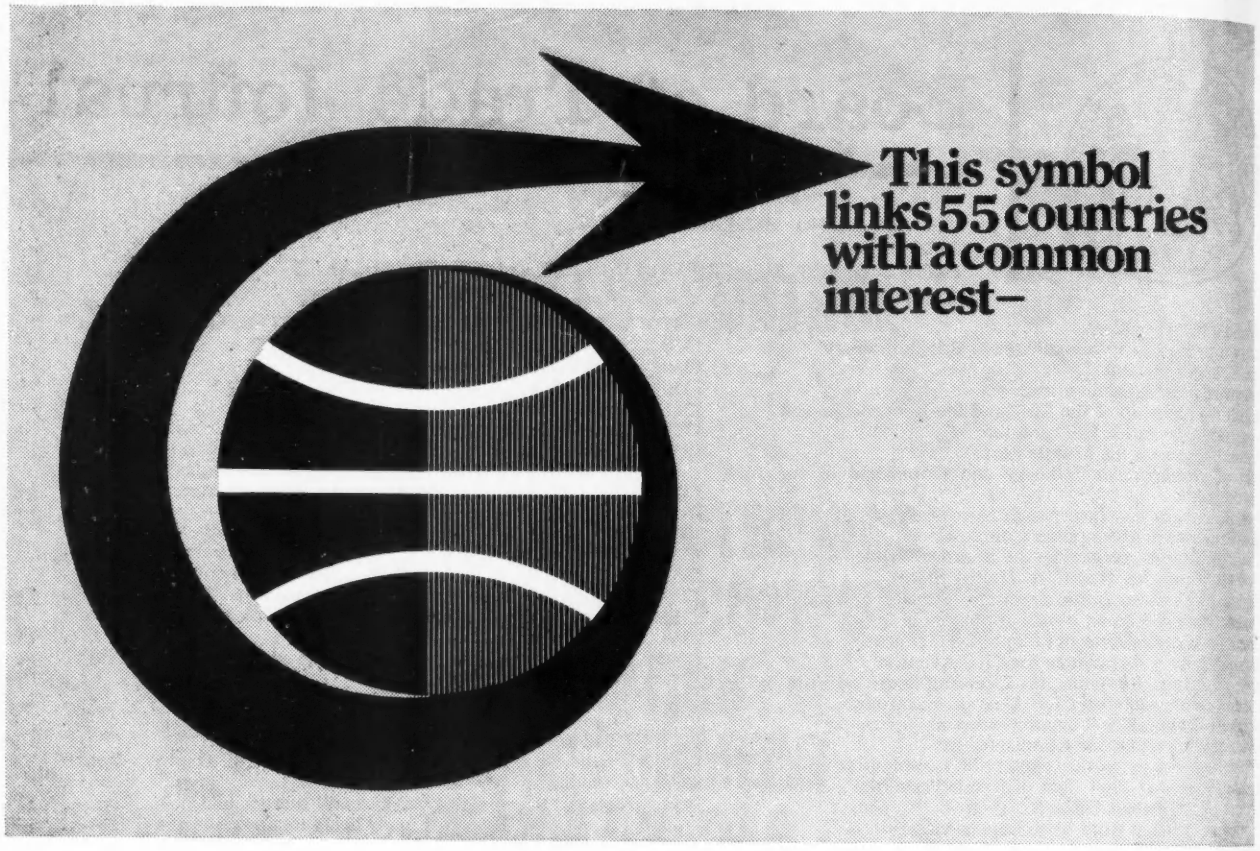
The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 6147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

The Government will accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

Reprints of articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities, 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.1), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.



Cable and Wireless Ltd

Cable and Wireless Ltd. – parent Company of the Cable and Wireless Group – owns the world's biggest single international communications system.

The Group – which operates abroad – has 80 branches in 55 Commonwealth and foreign countries, runs a fleet of six cableships, an engineering college in England and technical schools in South America, the West Indies, Middle and Far East.

Every day we handle thousands of messages, telephone and telex calls, picture and other services ranging from broadcasting and meteorological liaison, to ship/shore and airline traffic.

Every day we're pushing ahead with new projects – nationally and internationally. For example, our first satellite earth station, on Ascension Island, is now operational – and two more are at drawing board stage for Hong Kong and Bahrain. With our Commonwealth Partners, we've just brought into full service the 7,000-mile SEACOM telephone cable – and we're planning a new transistorised cable between Bermuda and Canada. We've introduced an ultra-modern cable and radio system in the Caribbean – and we are currently upgrading Arabian Gulf communications with a similar radio system.

All this calls for more than technical know-how. It requires the goodwill we have built up over many years; our intimate knowledge of local conditions; the co-operation of our 10,000 employees – over 90% of whom are nationals of the countries in which we operate.

The scope of our activity is enormous, exciting, progressive. It affects everyone interested in extending the international range of his business, social, industrial or governmental relationships.

We keep the world in touch, on top and ahead of events. Eight companies in one group with a global concept.....

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd
Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd
Eastern Telegraph Co Ltd
Western Telegraph Co Ltd
West Coast of America Telegraph Co Ltd
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co Ltd
Société Anonyme Belge de Câbles Télégraphiques
and the parent Company:–

Cable and Wireless Ltd

Mercury House Theobalds Road London WC1

Biggest international communications operator in the world.

CVS 16

Poland's five-year plan

BRITAIN'S POSITION as Poland's major trading partner in the West was maintained during 1966 when there was a 44 per cent increase in British exports to Poland. These reached a figure of £35.1 million and a further increase is expected in 1967. The Five-Year Plan 1966-1970 summarized below will therefore be of interest to firms who are in a position to offer industrial and technical plant, raw materials and semi-manufactured products for new or expanding industries in Poland. Readers should, however, bear in mind that Polish trade with her East European neighbours represents about 65 per cent of the total business done. Nearly 40 per cent of all Polish exports go to the Soviet Union. In such circumstances it is natural for the Polish authorities to look for imports in the first instance to the USSR and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

A description of the organization of foreign trade in Poland was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 14, 1966. Copies of this article and of the Hints to Businessmen Visiting Poland can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757). If you are not familiar with trading conditions in Eastern Europe it would be best to read these documents before attempting to enter the market.

Lord Brown, Minister of State, presented His Excellency Mr. Z. Furtak, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade for Poland, with a copy of the catalogue of British exhibitors in the Poznan Fair during Mr. Furtak's recent visit to the United Kingdom.

I Major tasks

The main task of the Plan for 1966-1970 is the further development of Polish industrial potential and modernization of existing plant. At the same time the Plan is designed to provide jobs for an additional 1.5 million workers and to ensure a further improvement in the standard of living of the population.

Between 1966 and 1970 national income should grow by about 6 per cent annually, making a difference between 1970 and 1965 of about 34 per cent. Industry's share in this will increase from 50 per cent to about 56 per cent in 1970, with a consequent drop in the proportionate contribution of agriculture. *Per capita* consumption of goods and services should increase by about 20 per cent between 1965 and 1970.

In order to fulfil the major tasks of the Plan 840,000 million zlotys will be earmarked for investment. This figure is 37 per cent higher than that provided for in the previous Five-Year Plan. Industrial production is planned to increase by 43 per cent with an increase of 47 per cent in capital goods and 36 per cent in consumer goods. Particular attention will be paid to the development of the production of raw materials, including especially natural gas, brown coal, sulphur and non-ferrous metals. Production of chemical fibre and plastic raw materials will also be given priority. Efforts will be made to reduce the quantity of raw materials needed from overseas and to replace materials in short supply with cheaper and more accessible products. It is planned to achieve a 25 per cent increase in productivity in industry.

In the agricultural sphere the Plan concentrates on higher investment expenditure for tractors and other agricultural machinery, and on the development of the use of agricultural chemicals including specifically an increase in the amount of fertilizer per hectare of arable land from about 56 kilograms in 1965 to 136 kilograms in 1970.

Within a planned increase of foreign trade amounting to 31 per cent in the five-year period, exports should increase by 33 per cent and imports by about 28 per cent. Particular attention will be paid to increasing those exports which are most remunerative. This requires in particular further development of the export of machinery and equipment as well as of industrial consumer goods. In the export field the share of machines, tools and transport equipment in the total value of exports should grow to 43 per cent in 1970 compared with 34 per cent in 1965.

II Improvement of supplies to the population

The value of goods delivered to the market by 1970 is planned to represent an increase of 38 per cent by comparison with 1965, calculated on current prices. Major improvements in the deliveries of consumer requirements are planned for meat, fish and milk products. Deliveries of consumer durables will also receive attention and by 1970 the ownership of important consumer durables per thousand inhabitants should follow roughly the following lines: 10.8 private cars, 50 motor cycles and scooters, 208 adult bicycles, 223 radio sets, 128 television sets, 143 washing machines and 68 refrigerators.

In the field of building it is expected to build apartments for about 975,000 families in the course of the five-year period. For urban housing this will mean an increase of about 19 per cent by comparison with the previous Five-Year Plan, but there will be a much greater increase in rural building, where a target of 190 per cent has been set.

III Investment

Of the 840,000 million zlotys provided for investment during the five-year period, 42 per cent will be devoted to industry, 17 per cent to agriculture, 14 per cent to housing and 10 per cent to transport and communications, the remainder being split up in other parts of the economy. A reserve of 24,000 million zlotys is provided for investment not included in the Plan.

IV Industry

The production of major machinery and installations in heavy industry, planned for 1970, is set out in Table 1. Among the

POLAND'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN, *continued*

principal items which are expected to show a substantial increase during the five-year period are boilers, steam turbines, ships' engines, machinery to produce fibreboard, paper and cardboard, spinning machinery, motor cars, and tractors. Electric power production is expected to be raised to 65,000 million KWH by 1970, representing an increase of about 48 per cent. During the five-year period steps are to be taken to ensure the necessary progress in the construction of new electric power plant for a further increase in generating capacity in 1971-73 by about 1,000 MW annually. Production of the fuel industry in 1966-1970 should grow by 32 per cent, mainly from an expected substantial increase in the production of natural gas and crude oil. In the hard coal industry four new collieries will be opened, which together should provide nearly 20,000 tons of coal a day. A briquette plant with an annual production of 1 million tons will be started in 1966 for commissioning in 1968. A 65 per cent increase is planned in the mechanical loading of hard coal, and a 54 per cent increase in the mechanical cutting of coal. In the brown coal industry a new open-cast mine should be completed and its production in 1967 should amount to about 4.5 million tons. Another open-cast mine will be developed and should be producing 1.4 million tons by 1971. Nine hundred and sixty kilometres of gas pipelines, including 580 kilometres of pipeline for natural gas, will be constructed.

Iron production will increase by 28 per cent in the five-year period. The targets for production of pig iron are 6.5 million tons annually by 1970, with 11.2 million tons of steel, both representing an increase of more than 20 per cent by comparison with 1965. A medium-sized rolling mill will be opened in the Warszawa Steel Works in 1968, a slabbing mill in the Lenin Steel Works in 1968 and a hot rolled strip mill in 1969. The blooming mill and the rail rolling mill in the Kosciuszko Steel Works should be modernized by the end of 1968 and in 1969 production of standard gauge rails will begin at this plant.

Production of non-ferrous metals should increase by 1970 to a figure 55 per cent higher than 1965 production. Copper, zinc and lead will have top priority and aluminium production will also increase substantially. The two Polish copper mines should be providing four million tons of copper ore a year by 1970 and a new copper mine will be started in 1968. The Konin aluminium plant which opened in 1966 has a production capacity of 47,000 tons per year.

The details of the Plan for development of the chemical industry are set out in Table 2. Major items in this field are increased production of ammonia, chlorine gas, sulphuric acid and synthetic rubber. Total production in the chemical industry will increase by about 80 per cent in the five-year period. Priority will be given to the requirements of agriculture, effective production of chemical fibres, and rapid development of the production of substitute products such as plastics, synthetic rubber and synthetic detergents. Production of nitrogenous fertilizers should increase three times, reaching 1.18 million tons of N_2 content in 1970. Production of phosphates will be doubled, to reach 720,000 tons of P_2O_5 content. Production of plant protection agents should rise to 18,000 tons by 1970. Principal investments which are expected to come into operation during the period are the Tarnów II nitrogen plant, Pulawy II nitrogen plant and a new nitrogen plant in Wloclawek; a phosphate factory at Police, a triple-super phosphate plant at Gdansk, expansion of the Anilana and Elana artificial fibre plants at Lódz and Torun, as well as the artificial fibre plants at Gorzów and Tomaszów.

In the rubber industry total production will increase in 1966-1970 by about 58 per cent. The main task of the rubber industry is to meet more of the domestic requirements of tyres for vehicles and to improve their quality. The network of tyre retreading plants will be expanded to reach an annual figure of 1.2 million tyres by 1970. The total of rubber products should amount to 314,000 tons annually by 1970, representing an increase of 66 per cent.

The value of total production in the textile industry will increase by about 34 per cent in the five-year period; the more important

PRODUCTION PLANNED FOR 1970

Table 1. Heavy industry

	Unit of Measurement	1970	Per cent 1970 / 1965
Steam-water-tube boilers	Steam tons per hour	6,760	162·6
Steam turbines	MW	1,448	307·3
Main-drive ship engines	Thousands of h.p.	623	216·6
Auxiliary ship engines	Thousand of h.p.	122	191·9
Metal plastic-working machines	Thousand tons	18	202·6
Metal cutting machines	Thousand tons	67	163·5
Machinery and installations for the chemical, rubber and refinery industries, and for producing rubber products	Thousand tons	1 03	197·5
Mining machinery, machinery and installations for mechanical treatment of ores and coal mine-trucks	Thousand tons	282	147·0
Machinery and installations for the production of mineral raw materials and their products	Thousand tons	33	163·4
Machinery and installations for the production of fibre-boards	Thousand tons	17	351·1
Machinery and installations for the production of paper and cardboard	Thousand tons	7	228·1
Spinning machinery together with machinery and installations for artificial and synthetic fibres (without replacement parts)	Mln zl at comparable prices	2,875	231·0
Machinery and installations for the agricultural and consumer industries	Thousand tons	60	138·2
Excavating, building road building machines	Thousand tons	82	182·1
Agricultural machines and tools and for forest economy	Mln zl at comparable prices	5,550	152·1
Roller bearings	Million units	52	152·5
Electric rotating machines	Million units	3	155·2
Dry and oil transformers of over 20 kVA	Thousand MVA	9	164·9
Diesel engines for ordinary gauge	Units	414	129·8
Electric engines for ordinary gauge	Units	125	173·5
Multi-unit electric trains	Sets	60	176·5
Passenger cars, narrow and ordinary gauge	Units	760	159·3
Freight cars, narrow and ordinary gauge	Units	15,430	94·7
Freight cars (2-axle cars)	Units	29,760	121·4
Motor-cars	Units	65,000	245·8
Trucks	Thousand Units	49·3-50·8	190·5
Buses	Units	4,000	112·5
2-axle tractors	Units	45,000	208·9
Fishing and cargo vessels over 100 DWT	Thousand DWT	554·3	154·4
Radio sets and radiograms	Thousand units	700	112·3
TV sets	Thousand units	500	110·7
Refrigerators	Thousand units	450	155·9
Washing machines	Thousand units	400	90·4

Table 2. Chemical industry

	Unit of Measurement	1970	Per cent 1970 / 1965
Synthetic ammonia	Thousand tons	1,750	326·9
Chlorine gas (100%)	Thousand tons	195	202·1
Sulphur (without cakes 100%)	Thousand tons	753	175·2
Sulphuric acid (100%)	Thousand tons	2,080	195·9
Soda ash (98%)	Thousand tons	775	126·2
Caustic soda (96%)	Thousand tons	334	149·3
Synthetic rubber	Thousand tons	72	183·7

Table 3. Textile industry

	Unit of measurement	1970	Per cent 1970 / 1965
Finished cotton and cotton-type fabrics	Mln m2	882·3	117·2
Finished wool and wool type fabrics	Mln m2	156·1	123·9
Finished linen and flax fabrics	Mln m2	128·9	136·5
Finished silk fabrics	Mln m2	164·0	134·1
Knitwear articles	Mln units	266·8	150·2
Hosiery	Mln pairs	167·4	139·7

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

Table 4. Leather industry

	Unit	1970	Per cent 1970 / 1965
Hard tanned leather	Thousand tons	16·1	118
Soft tanned leather	Million sq. m.	22·9	141
Footwear in general (excluding rubber footwear)	Million pairs	116·4	133

Table 5. Agriculture

	1970 in thousands of tons	Per cent 1970 as compared with average yields in the 1962-65 period
Grains	17,400-18,250	117·4-123·1
Oil seed	560	159·2
Sugar beet	13,050	114·4
Potatoes	46,300	106·4
Vegetables	4,600	131·4
Fruit	1,500	198·4

Table 6. Livestock

	1970 (in thousands)	Per cent 1970 / 1965
Cattle	11,400-11,800	114·6-118·6
(Including cows)	6,200	104·7
Pigs	14,000-14,500	101·6-105·2
Sheep	3,160	103·3

Table 7. Agricultural machinery – The deliveries of tractors and important agricultural machines will be as follows:

	1966-1970 (in thousands)
Four-wheel and caterpillar tractors	About 144
Four-wheel trailers	About 168
Tractor sowers	About 47
Horse-drawn sowers	About 220
Tractors mowers	About 43
Horse-drawn mowers	About 260
Tractor sheaf-binders	About 39
Horse-drawn sheaf-binders	About 14
Harvesters	About 15
Tractor diggers	About 47
Horse-drawn diggers	About 210
Combine-harvesters	About 16
Silage harvesters (silos kombajny)	About 6
Potato combines	About 1·5
Beetroot combines	About 6
Motorized grain threshers	About 39

Note: A more detailed version of the Polish Five Year Plan 1966-70 is available for reference at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Copies of this are available for loan on application to Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department. 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: 01-222-7877, Extn. 2258 or 3463).

articles are shown in Table 3. The first priority of the textile industry is to improve domestic supply of knitwear, hosiery and clothing products, as well as carpets, curtains and other domestic requirements. Efforts will be made to increase exports of textile products, especially wool and silk type fabrics, knitwear and hosiery produced from synthetic fibre and linen products.

Total production in the leather and footwear industry will increase by about 32 per cent during the period 1966-1970. Details are given in Table 4. Particular attention will be paid to improvement in the quality of products with special attention to finish and colours.

V Agriculture

The basic task of agriculture in the 1966-1970 period will be to improve the supplies of food available from domestic sources and to reduce imports of grain. Growth in agricultural production will be effected through improvement in the yield per hectare and an increase in the quantity and quality of animal production. Growth in the volume of home produced fodder and an expansion of the cultivation of high protein fodder crops, supplemented by imports, will be designed to lead to a considerable speeding of the rate of growth of cattle for slaughter. The production targets of the agricultural sector are given in Table 5, with livestock figures in Table 6 and agricultural machinery figures in Table 7.

VI Forestry

The forestry industry is expected to yield 85.3 million cubic metres of timber logs during the five year period. The forestry policy will continue to be the rational administration of reserves, so as to keep the amount of timber felled corresponding to the growth of new trees. In the five year period some 61 million trees will be planted, including 23 million poplars.

VII Transport and communications

By 1970 the Polish State Railways should be carrying 402 million tons of cargo annually, with another 115 million carried by State lorry companies, 209 million by departmental lorries and 9 million by inland shipping.

In 1966-1970 the Polish State Railways will bring into operation 39,000 goods wagons, 1,460 passenger cars, 277 3-car electric units, and several hundred new electric and internal combustion locomotives up to 2,100 h.p. Electrification will be extended to a further 1,555 kilometres of railway line.

The Polish Merchant Marine should be carrying about 16 million tons of cargo a year by 1970, the equivalent of 45,600 million ton miles, an increase of 49.8 per cent in ton miles by comparison with 1965. Polish sea ports by 1970 will be handling 26 million tons of cargo.

In 1966-1970 inter-city telephone lines will be expanded. The capacity of city exchanges will be increased and automation of these exchanges will rise to 83 per cent. UHF broadcasting transmitters will be increased from 26 in 1965 to 64 in 1970. Four new television stations will be built.

VIII Foreign trade

The planned 30 per cent increase in foreign trade turnover by 1970 will bring exports up to 11,850 million foreign exchange zlotys (£1,050 million) and imports up to 12,011 million foreign exchange zlotys (£1,072 million). The Plan foresees a decrease in the share of agricultural products in total exports from 18.1 per cent in 1965 to 11.4 per cent in 1970, as a result of the lowering of the tempo of exports in this field. On the import side a considerable increase is planned in the imports of raw materials and fuel, equivalent to 42.5 per cent. In order to increase the availability of new technology for production it is planned to spend a sum of about 280 million foreign exchange zlotys (£25 million) on the purchase of foreign licences during the five year period.

The article on the Israel market, announced last week, is being held over for the time being.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Accounts give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports, re-exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in the accounts is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Statistical Classification for Imported and Re-exported Goods (which has about 3,000 headings) and the Export List (2,900 headings); there are 192 specified countries of consignment.

This fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual headings of the Import Classification and the Export List and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Application should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea (Tel. Southend (O.SO2) 49421, Ext. 316 for Imports and Re-exports, Ext. 314 for Exports, telex 9912 CUSEX Southend).

Entry into Europe is 'a challenge to British industry'

—The Prime Minister

'THE CLEAR and decisive vote of Parliament last week to support the Government's application for entry into the EEC is a signal for the negotiations which, if successful, will face British industry with its most exciting and challenging opportunity since the first Industrial Revolution.'

This was said by the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry in London on May 17.

Mr. Wilson continued: 'Change, industrial and political, is in the nature of things, and is a necessary condition of progress. Those who resist change do so at their own peril. As I said last week, I believe there can be no future for those who seek in this country to pull the blankets more tightly over their heads. In saying this, I do not wish to prejudge the crucial negotiations which are to follow our application for entry into the EEC. I would just remind you of two basic features of our position. First, at the beginning of the year, I said that we should not take "No" for an answer. That remains our position. Second, we are determined not only to make these negotiations a success, but to carry them forward as quickly as lies in our power. The interests of all of us in Europe require that we should make speedy progress. We must – all of us – know before many months are up exactly where we stand.

'I doubt if any decision of Government and Parliament has been preceded by so thorough, so deep, so searching an investigation of the issues involved as the Government's decision of May 2. In this work we were greatly helped by the expert and authoritative survey made by the CBI and of the results of its discussions with industrialists within the Community.'

The Prime Minister said that the debate in Parliament was inevitably concentrated on some of the short-term difficulties and some of the short-term costs, which his colleagues and himself made no attempt to conceal or minimize. But all of them were conscious of the tremendous opportunities in long-term gains which would result in the opening to British industry of a vast market of getting on for 300 million people, and particularly the opportunities this would provide for our highly sophisticated technological products in the fields of electronics, computers, nuclear development and many sectors of the engineering industry.

'It would provide a basis on which the enormous research and development costs involved in staying in the vanguard of these advanced technologies could be carried on a market which was larger in terms of population than either the United States or the Soviet Union. The prospects of sales in this market would offer individual manufacturers the expectation – which I know it is sometimes hard for them to see at present – of recovering the large investments involved in moving forward the next step along the road of technological advance. But of course a large market in itself is not enough. We are going to have to be prepared for change and British industry should be gearing itself now for entry into a wider market.'

He added: 'Whatever the resistance of the easy sides of both sides of industry, British industry stands only to gain by entering wholeheartedly into everything that the forcing-house of entry into Europe would mean for us. There will be big demands for our products. This means getting ready now. It means lifting our eyes above the immediate difficulties and getting on with the dynamic investment programme to ensure that when the market is there we are not left standing, or forced to admit failure in meeting exciting new opportunities because our order books are full and our capacity inadequate. What we need now as a first priority is an expansion of industrial investment. There is no need to wait for a general re-expansion of consumer demand. This will come at the right time. But the one lesson of the past 10 or 12 years is that if we expand consumer expenditure without widening the base of industrial investment on which that consumer expenditure rests, we quickly run into bottlenecks, shortages, inflation, long delivery dates and balance of payments difficulties.'

The Kennedy Round

FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the GATT Secretariat on May 15 of the successful negotiation of an outline settlement in the Kennedy Round, industry and traders will wish to know when the results in terms of tariff reductions will be made known to them and when they will take effect.

The agreement reached at Geneva during the night of May 15 was on the essential elements in the negotiations. It is not yet possible to give information on the details of what has been agreed for the following reasons:

(i) A considerable amount of work has now to be done to translate the broad agreements that have been reached into schedules of tariff reductions; many details remain to be settled. Discussions will continue between the participants to clarify these points.

(ii) The final tariff schedule, when prepared by the British Delegation, will have to be counterchecked by the other Delegations at Geneva before being formally ratified as binding under the GATT. Conversely the British Delegation will need to countercheck the schedules of the other participants.

(iii) In addition to the main bargain between the principal trading nations, bilateral agreements have still to be concluded with many of the smaller participants; nearly 50 countries are taking part in the negotiations. The results of bilateral agreement with them are likely to supplement the scope of the reductions agreed between the main participants.

This work will take several weeks to complete. It is expected that a White Paper setting out the general features of the outcome to the negotiations will be published in a few weeks' time but it is unlikely that the detailed tariff schedules will be ready for publication before July. Until an agreed date for publication is decided and the necessary work completed, the Board of Trade cannot give industry details of the tariff reductions likely to result from the negotiations. Arrangements will be made to make copies of the United Kingdom tariff schedule available immediately it is published for consultation in the Board of Trade and its Regional Offices and through trade associations. Copies of the tariff schedules of the other participants will also be made available for consultation.

Implementation of the tariff reductions will begin on a date in 1968 still to be decided. An order will have to be made under the Import Duties Act 1958 and laid before Parliament before the first instalment of the duty reductions can take effect. A revised HM Cusoms and Excise tariff incorporating the reduced duty rates will be published at that time.

Notes:

The full text of the GATT Communique was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 19.

An article on the general scope of the negotiations was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 10.

Safeguards for Australian trade

SPEAKING AT THE annual meeting of the Australia-British Trade Association in London on May 17, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said the future of Australia-British trade would be safeguarded.

He said: 'There are certain ties between the United Kingdom and Australia which can never be broken. We enjoy a common heritage and tradition, share the same language, and have many institutions, ideals and beliefs in common. In the commercial field, we are bound by many links of investment, law and custom.

'Both Britain and Australia, I believe are also likely in the future as in the past to increase their trade with one another as well as with other major groups. Trading with one group is not incompatible with trading elsewhere. Let no one imagine that because we want to do more trade with the EEC, we want to do less with Australia. Australia has very naturally increased her trade with the United States and Japan in recent years, as we have with North America, Western Europe and Eastern Europe. But despite that, Britain and Australia continue to do a large and growing trade with each other.

'It is because we deplore the present economic division of Europe, and want to see the greatest possible expansion of trade all round that we are making a renewed approach to the EEC, and as I also constantly explained when in Australia last autumn we are pledged in negotiations with the EEC to safeguard essential Commonwealth interests and to continue the closest consultation

with Commonwealth countries. The British Government want to see both Commonwealth and European trading groups follow outward-looking policies. I believe this basic attitude of ours has already contributed powerfully to the final success of the Kennedy Round, which – quite apart from its effect on Anglo-Australian trade – is a major victory won for economic commonsense by almost all the countries of the free world in all continents.'

'British membership of the EEC could reinforce Kennedy Round'

—The President

'IF THE living standards of the poorer nations are to be raised', said Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, speaking to the Commonwealth Correspondents Association on May 22, 'world trade must be expanded as rapidly as possible, because trade is almost always better than aid, both for the giving and receiving nations. There are broadly three practicable ways in which trade can be freed; by multilateral tariff cuts, by free trade areas, and by Customs Unions'.

The President went on to say that these three aims were not incompatible with one another. Britain's application to join the EEC, if successful, would not conflict with, but could reinforce, last week's Kennedy Round settlement. The common external tariff of the EEC on industrial goods would in any case be substantially cut by the Kennedy agreement. That settlement itself was the most far-reaching step towards freer world trade ever achieved, affecting over 50 countries and reducing barriers against nearly £15,000 million of the world's exports. It would in turn carry forward the progress already made by EFTA and also by the Commonwealth as a partial free trade area.

'Now that the wider Kennedy settlement has been achieved', continued the President, 'indeed, the adherance of the United Kingdom to the EEC, given the safeguards for essential British and Commonwealth interests on which the British Government has always insisted, and the adherence of all EFTA countries who are willing at the same time, could help positively to build up an outward-looking integrated community which would be of advantage to all. That is why the present Government has always advocated membership on reasonable terms, and has always hoped that as many as possible of our EFTA partners would act with us.

'There is nothing in principle incompatible between membership of the EEC and membership of the Commonwealth any more than there is with membership of GATT. Many Commonwealth members belong to separate regional groups, political, military or economic – the Australia/New Zealand Free Trade Area, for instance, and our own Free Trade Area agreement with Ireland. Naturally the more such associations are formed by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers rather than raising them, the better it will be for all; and the Commonwealth has certainly never been restrictive or inward-looking in its trading policies.'

The President pointed out that it was usually those who had not studied the facts very carefully who believed that trade with one area prevented trade with another. More often it encouraged it and the growth of Customs Unions and Free Trade Areas – provided they were achieved by lowering tariffs and not raising them – had almost invariably increased the trade of the enlarged group with the outside world. Many Commonwealth countries, for instance Canada and Australia, had expanded their trade both with the United Kingdom on the one hand, and with the United States and Japan on the other, in recent years.

We ourselves had simultaneously and successfully increased our trade in these years with the Commonwealth, with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and with EFTA and the EEC countries – the latter particularly rapidly since EFTA and the ECC were formed. Our exports to the Commonwealth in 1966 were 80 per cent greater in volume than in 1938, and eight times greater in value. Our imports from the Commonwealth were 75 per cent greater in volume than in 1938. To stimulate our exports to the Commonwealth still further, the present Government had extended the work of the BNEC to cover the whole Commonwealth and in 1966 our exports to Canada were 25 per cent higher than in 1964.

'With both EFTA and the EEC we have achieved a remarkably rapid – and remarkably similar – rise in trade in the last seven years since the Rome and Stockholm Treaties were signed,' said the President, 'our exports to EFTA in 1966 were 71 per cent higher than in 1960, and our exports to the EEC 70 per cent higher. Our imports from EFTA rose 50 per cent and from the EEC 65 per cent.

'The main moral of this story, as indeed of much else in the modern economic world, is that rising national incomes are just as potent in stimulating trade as tariff cuts, though the latter appeal more visibly to the popular imagination. Undoubtedly, the formation of both EFTA and the EEC, and the growth of the Commonwealth as a partial free trade area, though they are not the ideal or final solutions, have been beneficial to the outside world, as compared with the maintenance of narrower national tariff walls.

'I have never thought, however, that the present arrangements dating from Ottawa were altogether fair to the United Kingdom by which the other fully developed Commonwealth countries, such as Canada and Australia, give us only partial free entry for industrial goods, while we give them nearly 100 per cent free entry in return; though free entry of their materials and foodstuffs here is advantageous to all. Our total imports from the Commonwealth in 1966 were £1,650 million out of a grand total of £6,000 million of our imports altogether. Of the £1,650 million of Commonwealth imports, about £650 million were food and £450 million raw materials. Nearly all these imports to us – industrial goods, food and materials – enter the United Kingdom free of protective duties. In return about 55 per cent to 65 per cent of our exports at present enter Canada, Australia and New Zealand duty-free.'

Negotiating team for EEC announced

THE PRIME MINISTER has made the following arrangements for the conduct of negotiations in connection with Britain's application for membership of the European Economic Community, European Steel Community and EURATOM.

The Foreign Secretary, in consultation with the Prime Minister, will be in general charge of negotiations. Standing arrangements will be made for the Foreign Secretary to co-ordinate the work of the Ministers and Departments concerned in preparing for the negotiations, and he – and other Ministers as required – will take part in the actual discussions. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Chalfont, will be responsible for the day-to-day conduct of the negotiations and will be supported by an official delegation headed by Sir Con O'Neill.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Fred Mulley, will take over Lord Chalfont's present duties in connection with the disarmament negotiations and responsibility within the Foreign Office for defence questions in addition to his existing duties.

British subjects in the Middle East

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT of the Foreign Office issued the following announcement on May 23:

British subjects in Israel, the UAR and the West bank of Jordan are being advised that in the present situation it would probably be in their best interest to leave unless they have essential occupations which oblige them to remain.

British subjects in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and the East bank of Jordan are advised that in view of the tense situation they should make preparation to leave at short notice.

British subjects considering travelling to the Middle East area are advised that unless their journeys are essential it would be wise to postpone them.

'SHOP WINDOWS FOR EXPORTS' – A BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT FILM

A new 20-minute 16 mm film in colour has been prepared for the Board of Trade by the Central Office of Information and was produced by Samaritan Films. It describes the merits and differences of Overseas Trade Fairs, British Weeks and Store Promotions and shows how a manufacturer can select those 'Shop Windows' which are best suited for his product.

Copies of the film are available on hire from the Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3 (Tel. Shepherds Bush 5555).

Visit of Minister for Industry and Commerce of the Irish Republic

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, invited Mr. George Colley, the Minister for Industry and Commerce in the Irish Republic, to visit Britain as the guest of HM Government from May 21 to 25. Mr. Colley was accompanied by Mrs. Colley, Mr. J. C. B. MacCarthy, Secretary of the Department for Industry and Commerce, and Mr. E. Doorley, the Minister's Private Secretary.

Mr. Colley met the President and other British Ministers and visited some important British factories.

President opens new factories in North-east

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, opened the new laboratory-apparatus factory of James A. Jobling & Co. Ltd., at Sunderland, on May 19. He also opened a new factory for Lyle and Scott and a new branch office of the Board of Trade.

The President said that all these enterprises would bring additional and diversified employment to the north-east coast. The Lyle & Scott enterprise on Team Valley whose new 44,000 sq. ft. factory would, in time, employ 400 workers, and the James Jobling laboratory apparatus factory at Sunderland was also expected to employ another 400, and bring this expanding firm's total labour force in Sunderland up to 3,000. Thirdly, the Board of Trade's new investment grant office, deliberately sited in Billingham to provide local office employment for about 165 people, would cover the needs of the whole Northern Region, Yorkshire and Humberside.

The President said that these new projects in the north-east showed that, despite the economic difficulties of the past 12 months, solid progress was being made in launching new industry and more varied employment in the north-east and the development areas as a whole. The Board was steadily steering new firms into these areas, and particularly into the coal districts in advance of the further decline of mining employment for which we must plan in good time.

Industrial development in the development areas as a whole had been running at a record rate over the last two years. In 1966 the total new factory space approved in all development areas was some 30 million sq. ft., an increase of 17 per cent as compared with 1965 and double the average rate in the period 1961/64. The proportion of all industrial development in Great Britain going to the development areas had been to record heights over the last two years, to reach some one-third of the national total over the last six months, although they had only 23 per cent of the population of Great Britain.

The Northern Region secured 8.5 million sq. ft. of new factory space in 1966, against only 5.5 million sq. ft. on average in 1961/64. This was an all-time record rate of development for any year. The north was now getting 9 per cent of the total new factory space in the whole country, although it had only 6 per cent of the population. Meanwhile, the share of new factory space going to London and the south-east had been nearly halved as between 1961/64 and 1966.

The President said that the Board itself was contributing substantially to the new factory building in development areas by developing new estates, buying land and erecting a large number of publicly-owned factories for letting to firms. Most of these publicly-owned factories were built for individual firm's needs; but a large number were also advance factories which could be sited in the areas most in need of employment, particularly where the coal industry was contracting.

The President continued: 'Since November 1964 we have already launched 4 programmes for 94 such advance factories in development areas, and a fifth programme is now being planned of which I hope to announce the details shortly. Of the 94 already announced, as many as 59 have been deliberately sited in coal mining areas where pit closures are likely. We have made good progress both in building these factories and in finding tenants for them. So far 32 of them are completed, another 42 are building, and 25 have so far been allocated to firms.

'In the Northern Region, 26 advance factories have already been planned, with total floor space of 570,000 sq. ft.; 12 have already been completed; eight are now building; and 10 have been allocated. Those already allocated include one at Team Valley to Atcost (Steel) Ltd.; at Stanley to Steel Barrel Scammels & Associated Engineers Ltd.; at Crook to Patons & Baldwins; at Maryport to Erg. ACI Ltd.; at Cramlington, to American Air Filter; and another at Cramlington to Ronson Products Ltd.; at Cleator Moor to British Celanese Ltd.; at Thornaby to British Electrical Repairs Ltd.; another at Cleator Moor to Natural Gas Tubes; and one at Ashington to Reyrolles.

'This record shows again, I believe, that the policy of building advance factories in these areas is proving highly successful in inducing firms to develop new production where it is most needed. I am particularly delighted that we have been able to arrange with British Oxygen for a major expansion project at Jarrow. This firm will purchase there a 50,000 sq. ft. advance factory, with an extension of nearly 40,000 sq. ft. to follow, which should together in time employ about 500 workers, most of them men. I know that this will be good news for Jarrow and South Shields. It shows again what can be done by industry and the Board in constructive partnership together. Altogether there are now over 80,000 persons employed in factories owned by the Northern Region, and over 250,000 in Great Britain as a whole.

'During the first quarter of 1967 alone, we have issued industrial development certificates for all new factories – public and private – in the Northern Region of 2,585,000 sq. ft., representing new employment for about 5,600 people. This is at an annual rate exceeding that of 1966 or 1965, and is indeed another record for the Northern Region. Our estimate of new employment likely to arise in the next four years in authorized new building and existing buildings taken over by manufacturing firms in the Northern Region is an additional 39,000 jobs, including 26,000 for men. This is a major contribution to our aim of finding work for those who are still unemployed or who are likely to be released from the contracting industries. I am also glad to say that the demand for new factory space has recently recovered after a quiet period last winter; and I believe that the rise in the rate of investment grant in development areas to 45 per cent for 1967 and 1968, together with three successive cuts in the Bank rate, should reinforce this recovery of industrial investment. The Board's factory-building programme, grants and other incentives in the development areas are more liberal today than ever before.'

Mr. Jay said that in order to speed up new construction in development areas, and minimise delays, the Board – in addition to clearing derelict areas in recent months – were now embarking on a new policy of buying land in advance for future industrial estates and factory sites. They planned in an initial programme, for the purchase of some 350 acres in the country as a whole, of which 200 acres were in the Northern Region. They were also buying land in the north-east at Blyth, Houghton-le-Spring, Haltwhistle, and Brandon and Crook. Other sites for land purchase were being selected, and again they were concentrating on areas where coal mines were likely to be closed.

Mr. Jay also referred to the Board's own investment grant office at Billingham, which would at once service industry in the whole of Northern and North-east England with the new enlarged investment grants that was a vital part of the present Government's policy for modernizing British industry. The Billingham office would also give the sort of office employment to the North-east which had up to then been much too concentrated in London and the South. The Government and the Board in particular were thus following the advice which they themselves gave to private industry in siting their own expanding work in an area needing new jobs – thus setting an example to others.

The President concluded: 'Out of five new investment grant offices in Great Britain as a whole, we have managed to locate four in development area regions. When our first staff went to Billingham in October 1966, the work on the office space needed had barely started; but the first office floor was ready on January 1 this year, the remaining floors by the end of that month, and the work is now in full swing. I am particularly glad that, thanks to this progress, here and elsewhere, the Board were able to start payment of investment grants to industry in April this year, three months earlier than we had promised. We have already received, at the Billingham office, claims for £55 million of investment.

'Another encouraging new venture at Billingham is the 125,000 sq. ft. factory now virtually complete for APV Paramount Ltd., from Crawley in Sussex, which is now starting the production there of stainless steel alloy tubes.'

New reference to Monopolies Commission on practice of recommending resale prices

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, asked the Monopolies Commission on May 17 to make a report on the general effect on the public interest of the practice of recommending resale prices. A copy of the request which was sent to the Monopolies Commission is reproduced below.

Any person or organization wishing to offer evidence in relation to this matter should write to the Secretary, Monopolies Commission, 8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Notes:

The Board of Trade are empowered by Section 5 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, to require the Commission to submit to them a report on the general effect on the public interest of practices of a specified class which are commonly adopted as a result of or for the purpose of preserving conditions of monopoly, or of any specified practices which appear to the Board to have the effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in connection with the production or supply of goods or services.

In instituting this inquiry the Government are in no way prejudging its outcome. They want a genuinely impartial investigation into the matter to ascertain where the public interest lies.

The Resale Prices Act, 1964, while making resale price maintenance unlawful (subject to the exemptions procedure), did not prohibit suppliers from notifying to dealers or otherwise publishing prices recommended as appropriate for the resale of goods supplied or to be supplied by the supplier. The Monopolies Commission will investigate to what extent, and with what effect, the practice of recommending prices is taking the place of resale price maintenance as the latter progressively disappears.

It was a general report on collective discrimination from the Commission under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, which led to the enactment of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The power to request a general report from the Commission was extended under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. Although the Board of Trade have no power to implement by order any recommendations of the Monopolies Commission under this Section, such recommendations would undoubtedly provide valuable guidance as to future action and legislation.

The Monopolies Commission now comprises 22 members and there is provision for an increase to 25. There is a wide spread of experience and the membership includes lawyers, accountants, economists, university professors, businessmen and former civil servants.

The Commission already have one Section 5 investigation in hand. They were asked on January 30, 1967, for a report on the general effect on the public interest of certain restrictive practices which may prevail in relation to the supply of professional services.

MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS ACT, 1965

Requirement for a report under Section 5 on the practice of recommending resale prices

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 5 of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, hereby require the Monopolies Commission to submit to them a report on the general effect on the public interest of the practice of recommending or otherwise suggesting prices to be charged on the resale of goods.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1967.

Consideration of mergers by the Board of Trade

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the following two proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act:

(1) British Oxygen Company Limited and Murex Limited.
(2) Watney Mann Limited and Bent's Brewery Company Limited.

New chairman for BNEC Committee for Exports to United States

LORD MANCROFT has accepted the invitation of Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, to be chairman of the British National Export Council Committee for Exports to the United States in succession to Viscount Watkinson, who has expressed a wish to relinquish the chairmanship on completion of his three-year term of office. Lord Mancroft will take over the chairmanship at the next meeting of the committee on June 13.

The President has accepted Lord Watkinson's resignation with much regret. Between 1964 and 1966 British exports to the United States increased by 55 per cent to £625 million, an achievement which is a fair measure of the success of the committee, under Lord Watkinson's energetic leadership, in drawing to British industry's attention the great potential of the United States which remains our most important single export market. The President is confident that under Lord Mancroft's chairmanship the committee will continue to improve on this remarkable success story.

Engineering statesmanship required

—Minister of Technology

MR. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN, Minister of Technology, speaking at a dinner given by the Institution of Chemical Engineers in London stressed the need for a new type of engineering statesmanship to help Britain to face the fierce foreign competition that will sweep across our export and home markets like a great gale. He gave them three watchwords: standardize, consolidate and reorganize.

The Minister said: 'We must standardize our products in every way possible. We must consolidate our firms to see if they are really big enough to stand up to world competition. We must reorganize our resources of men, money and materials to see that we deploy them all to the best advantage.

'No one knows this better than the engineers. I am suggesting that it is up to the engineers to lead British industry towards the sort of policies that we know we shall need to follow. Much of this responsibility must necessarily rest with the Institution itself. We are looking to it – and its individual members – to give a clear lead here. In short, we expect engineers to become much more vocal and articulate and demanding and persistent and effective than they have ever been before. What Britain needs now is engineering statesmanship. It is just no good sitting back and hoping that existing industrial management or Government will do it all for you.'

Cinematograph Films Council appointment

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the appointment of Mr. H. C. Orr to the Cinematograph Films Council as a representative of exhibitors. Mr. Orr fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Richards.

Notes:

Mr. Orr is president of the Association of Independent Cinemas. He operates a number of cinemas in the North-west and the Midlands.

Mr. Richards resigned from the Council because he has now severed his connection with the cinema industry.

Investment grants for agriculture

THE MINISTRY of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announce that details are now available of the procedure for claiming the new investment grants for agriculture. Legislative authority for the payment of these grants is provided by the Agriculture Act, 1967. Application forms and leaflets explaining the scope and conditions of the grant can be obtained from any divisional office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Discussions on Edinburgh (Turnhouse) Airport

MR. J. P. W. MALLALIEU, Minister of State, Board of Trade, saw the Lord Provost of Edinburgh on May 16 in connection with negotiations over the future of Turnhouse Airport. The following agreed statement by the Minister of State and the Lord Provost was issued after the meeing.

'In view of the difficulties about the financial terms the Minister of State said that the British Airports Authority had indicated within the past few weeks that they would be willing to take over the Airport. He asked whether it would be acceptable to Edinburgh Corporation for BAA to take over Turnhouse Airport including the development of the runway and terminal facilities thereof.

'The Lord Provost said that it would be the unanimous recommendation of his sub-committee that it would be acceptable for BAA to take over the Airport provided that Edinburgh could be assured that the new facilities – the second runway and new terminal buildings – could be provided within a stated period. Edinburgh Corporation would co-operate in all possible ways with BAA including making available the detailed planning work already done. The Minister of State for his part said that the BAA would also have the benefit of work done by the Board of Trade.

'The Minister of State undertook in the light of the discussions to discuss this matter forthwith with BAA and to report the outcome to Edinburgh Corporation not later than the end of July 1967.'

Welsh Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation

FOLLOWING THE retirement of Messrs. R. G. Robinson and W. T. Mainwaring-Hughes, the Board of Trade in consultation with the Office for Wales has appointed two new members to the Welsh Advisory Committee for Civil Aviation.

They are: Mr. K. J. Griffin, area secretary, Electrical Trades Union, district secretary, Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions; and Mr. J. Allison, quarry manager and chairman Cwmrhydyceirw Quarries Ltd. (Morriston), chairman, Thomas & Jones (Morriston) Ltd.

Northern England Civil Aviation Advisory Committee

THE BOARD OF TRADE have re-appointed the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Lord Crathorne, and the following members of this Committee for a further period until March 31, 1969.

Sir Sadler Forster, Mr. E. Armstrong, Mr. C. Crosthwaite, Mr. A. Hallsworth, Mr. H. Loebl, Mr. H. P. Martin, Mr. M. O. Pease, Mr. T. P. S. Prudham, Mr. H. Robson, Dr. H. Russell.

Sir Frank Schon has not been re-appointed at his own request and the late Mr. Sam Watson retired from the Committee shortly before his death.

Two new members have been appointed until March 31, 1969:

Dr. P. W. Reynolds, deputy chairman of the Agricultural Division, of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Billingham; and G. N. F. Wingate, Esq., director and general manager, Distington Engineering Co. Ltd., Workington, Cumberland.

Appeals against Air Transport Licensing Board decision

THE BOARD OF TRADE have ordered the Air Transport Licensing Board to re-hear an application by Autair International Airways Ltd. for a licence for an air service on the route Luton-Dundee. Autair had appealed against the refusal of their application.

The Appeal Commissioner Sir Ralph Hone, noted that the situation had changed considerably after the Licensing Board had made their decision and recommended allowing the appeal. It was his belief that, had the Licensing Board been aware of the new situation, they would not have concluded that the introduction of a direct service between Luton and Dundee should be delayed.

The Board of Trade, however, preferred not to speculate on what the attitude of the Licensing Board would be to the new situation and considered that the Licensing Board should re-hear the case.

Copies of the Commissioner's Report to the Board of Trade and of the Board's Order are available on request from the Board of Trade, Civil Aviation Department, Branch AGP2, Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have allowed in part an appeal by Eagle Aviation Ltd. against the Air Transport Licensing Board's refusal of the company's application for an air service licence to operate one week winter inclusive tours on the London/Palma route with a special low tariff.

The Board of Trade accepted the recommendations of Sir Arthur Hutchinson, the Commissioner who heard the appeal, that Eagle Aviation be granted a licence for the winter season 1967/68, but did not accept his specific recommendation as to the tariff to be charged. Instead, the Board of Trade prescribed a minimum tariff of £32 8s. 0d., equivalent to the lowest summer scheduled service fare available on the London/Palma route.

Copies of the Commissioner's Report to the Board of Trade and of the Board's Order are available on request from the Board of Trade (Branch AGP2,) Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

London Symposium on Civil Aviation Electronics

THE GOVERNMENT have agreed with the Electronic Engineering Association to join them in sponsoring an international Symposium on Electronics for Civil Aviation, to take place from September 15 to 19, 1969, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

The aim of the symposium is to stimulate international interest in the techniques of civil aviation electronics by illustrating how British civil aviation is solving current and future problems, and to highlight the achievement of British industry in research, development and application of advanced techniques to meet the most stringent operational requirements.

The symposium will emphasise Britain's continuing role in international civil aviation, and her ability to provide both equipment and technology over the whole range of civil aviation electronics.

Personal invitations will be issued by the Government to senior members of civil aviation administrations, to senior executives of the major world airlines and to international aviation bodies. The symposium, which will reflect the successful partnership between industry and Government in this field, is expected to be a major attraction in the international aviation calender and high-level attendance from all parts of the world is expected.

Marine inquiry 'British Crown'

THE FORMAL INVESTIGATION into the circumstances of the explosion and fire on board the tanker ss 'British Crown' O.N. 184684, on August 20, 1966, at Umm Said in the Persian Gulf, will open on October 2 at 6 Burlington Gardens, London, W.1, at 10.30 a.m.

The Wreck Commissioner will be Mr. John Willmer, QC.

New Board of Trade Controller for the Eastern Region, London

MR. FRANK LACEY has recently been appointed Controller for the Board of Trade Eastern Regional Office in succession to Mr. D. A. Wilson, who has retired from the Public Service. Mr. Lacey took up his new appointment on May 15.

Note:

The Board of Trade Eastern region comprises Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, the County of Huntingdonshire and Peterborough, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

'Saudi-Arabia Today'—corrigendum

IN THE second line of the paragraph headed 'Oil' in the article 'Saudi Arabia Today' published on May 12, 1964 should read 1946.

A group of representatives of industry and of public relations firms handling industrial accounts visited the Central Office of Information recently, and were introduced to the work of the Central Office of Information by the Overseas Controller Mr. Donald Kerr. The visitors then took part in discussions on the export publicity services of the COI with members of the Overseas Press Services, Photographs, Radio, Films and Television, Exhibitions, publications and Tours and Production Services Division. The party included: Mr. F. H. Hall, Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.1; Mr. E. Huggons, Parkinson Cowan Ltd., London, S.W.1; Mr. A. Lunn, Tillotson & Son, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.; Mr. R. H. Myles, TEM Instruments Ltd., Crawley, Sussex; Mr. R. Huntley and Mr. P. F. W. Shambrook, Public Relations Counsel Ltd., London, W.1; Mr. R. W. Brown, Bloctube Controls Ltd., Aylesbury, Bucks; Mr. S. Nohl, Goblin (BVC) Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey; Mr. F. Buckley, Electro Acoustic Industries Ltd., Tottenham, London, N.15; Miss M. J. Keest, and Mr. J. Harrison, Kayser Bondor Ltd., London, N.1; Mr. I. Wright, British Road Federation, London, W.1; Mr. J. J. Todd, Mr. D. B. D'eath and Mr. R. Westwell, Turner & Coates, Ltd., Manchester, Lancs.

Investigations under the Companies Act

THE BOARD OF TRADE in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, have appointed Mr. Robert Turnbull, ACIS, of Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to investigate the affairs of W. L. Molyneux Catering Supplies Limited, Custombilt Machinery Limited and Custombilt Engineering Limited.

'Room to expand'—corrigenda

IN THE BOOKLET 'What the Development Areas Offer' (page 9 line 17) the weekly rate of grant for approved training for women under 18 is given as £2 10s. This should read '£2 under 18'.

The caption (page 31) should read 'Stonebuilt house near Corbridge, Northumberland' (*not* Northern Ireland).

In the map 'The Development Areas and Northern Ireland' on the inset panel showing Merseyside, the Development Area boundary has been wrongly drawn to include the town of Winsford. Although Winsford (like Skelmersdale) qualifies for Development Area benefits, the boundary of the Merseyside Development Area itself runs about six miles to the north-west of the town.

In 'Development Areas Digest' appearing on this map, under 'Northern' (Main Board of Trade industrial estates) Teesside, Thornaby is in North Riding, Yorkshire, *not* County Durham as shown.

See also Board of Trade Journal *of April* 28.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it.' – Dr. Samuel Johnson, April 18, 1775.

Dr. Johnson did not, of course, know the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), which was set up in 1855 under the name of the Patent Office Library, but he was clearly in sympathy with its function. 135,000 people in 1965 came to find scientific and technical information available on the Library's shelves. Ten miles of literature, including 9,000 current periodicals, are freely open to the public without formality. Photocopies at 9d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. Do your staff make enough use of these facilities? The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Hours are 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 9, 1967.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.57	Aluminium sodium hydride	Sodium aluminium hydride	December 31, 1967	5023
29.10	Piperonaldehyde di-2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethyl acetal	Piperonyl bis ([2-(2'-n-butoxyethoxy) ethyl] acetal	December 31, 1967	6978
29.31	*Di* - (2 - carboxyphenyl disulphide	Di - (carboxyphenyl) - disulphide	December 31, 1967	13029
29.35	Adenosine 5'-(trilithium pyrophosphate)	Adenosine - 5 - diphosphoric acid tri-lithium salt	December 31, 1967	13018
29.35	3-Picoline . . .	Beta picoline . . .	December 31, 1967	1834
29.35	4-Picoline . . .	Gamma picoline . .	December 31, 1967	13030
29.45	Cupric acetoarsenite .	Copper aceto arsenite .	December 31, 1967	6480
29.06	2-naphthol . . .	Beta naphthol . .	December 31, 1967	13034
29.06	Salicyl alcohol . .	O-hydroxybenzyl alcohol.	December 31, 1967	13031
29.21	4, 4' - *iso*Propylidenedicyclohexyl di-(4-[1-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl) - 1 - methylethyl] ctclohexyl phenyl phosphite)	Sym (phenyl 4, 4' - isopropylidenedicyclohexyl 4, 4' - isopropylidenedicyclohexyl diphosphite	December 31, 1967	6974
29.14	Ethyl chloroformate .	as in previous column	December 31, 1967	13039

Resale Prices Act 1964: Ban on Resale Price Maintenance

THE REGISTRAR of Restrictive Trading Agreements has issued the fourth list of classes of goods in respect of which the Restrictive Practices Court has refused to make an order directing that they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act (i.e. goods exempted from the ban on resale price maintenance). The list is being published in full in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast *Gazettes*.

The purpose of the List is to show that certain classes of goods have, from the dates specified therein, no longer been exempt from the provisions of Sections 1 to 4 of the Act notwithstanding the fact that they appeared in (or were included in wider classes appearing in) the Registrar's Lists of classes of registered goods. Goods falling in any of these classes therefore ceased, as from the specified dates, to be exempt from the ban on the maintenance of minimum resale prices.

The list, although required by the provisions of the Act, is purely informative; the changes in the position of the goods under the Act came into force with the Court's declarations.

The list comprises all classes of goods in respect of which the Court made declarations between January 1 and April 30, 1967.

Note:

The Resale Prices Act 1964 provides for a ban on the maintenance of minimum resale prices and of measures to enforce them, but also makes provision for exemption from the ban to be granted by Order of the Restrictive Practices Court. Suppliers who wished to continue maintaining minimum resale prices were required to register their goods between August and November, 1964 and all goods so registered are regarded as exempt until such time as the Court makes a declaration in respect of them. The Registrar has published seven lists comprising some 500 classes of registered goods; all the classes appearing therein are required to be referred to the Court.

So far, the Registrar has caused to be issued over 140 notices of reference to the Court covering nearly nine tenths of the listed classes. Between November 30, 1965 and December 21, 1966, the Court made 54 declarations refusing to make Orders directing that goods shall be exempted for the purposes of the Act; the 137 classes of goods covered by all those declarations were included in the third cumulative list, published on January 13, 1967.

Between January 20 and April 28, 1967, a further 41 declarations were made by the Court and the present list only shows the 142 classes covered thereby. The Registrar proposes to issue further lists of this kind as the need arises. It is no longer practicable to issue cumulative lists (i.e. including classes from earlier lists) on each occasion.

In all these cases the Court's decision was taken because the registered suppliers decided not to contest the proceedings. The hearing of the first contested case (Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery) began on April 10 and is still in progress.

RESALE PRICES ACT 1964

List No. 4 of classes of goods the subject of declarations by the Restrictive Practices Court under Section 5.

The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements in pursuance of subsection (5) of Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act 1964 hereby publishes the following list of classes of goods in respect of which the Restrictive Practices Court has refused to make an Order directing that they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act.

In this list 'the Brussels Nomenclature' means the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs (Cmnd. 1070).

This list includes all classes of goods in respect of which the Court made declarations between January 1 and April 30, 1967.

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of Declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Snuff, within heading 24.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Lubricants and lubricating preparations specially prepared for use on or with gauges and measuring instruments, within headings 27.10 or 34.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Plastic plugging compounds based on asbestos fibres; plasticized wood filling and sealing compounds within heading 32.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Writing ink and drawing ink, within heading 32.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Marking ink; endorsing ink, marking ink packs, comprising marking ink together with pens, with or without other ancillary articles within heading 32.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Sharpening compound for electric shavers within heading 34.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Products suitable for use as glues put up for sale by retail as glues, other than adhesives for fixing artificial nails or artificial eye-lashes within heading 35.06 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Composite solvents and thinners for use with adhesives and glues within heading 38.18 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Fluid for the 'dry cleaning' of clothing and other textile articles, within heading 38.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Flocs and powders for chromatography, derived from silica gel or cellulose, within headings 38.19 or 39.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Shelves, holders, drawers, trays and table tops of plastic material designed for use with domestic electric refrigerators or deep freezers all within headings 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Articles of artificial resins and plastic materials within heading 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:	January 20, 1967
Label holders for use with ledgers; envelopes; billing board and other equipment for holding or containing ledger posting systems and stationery forms.	
Articles of artificial resins and plastic materials within heading 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:	January 20, 1967
Binders and files for office use; display books; desk blotters; menu holders.	
Articles of artificial resins and plastic materials, the following:	
Garments designed for use with sanitary towels within headings 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Shaver holders of plastic and cord rings of plastic for use with electric shavers within heading 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Articles of artificial resins and plastic materials, the following:	April 28, 1967
Carry-cots; hoods and aprons for baby carriages; cot sheets; clear covers for pushchairs; cot bumpers; napkin bags; retrievers and blanket clips for cot and or baby carriage use; all within heading 39.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of Declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Electric lamps and lighting fittings; parts thereof (other than shades, switches, plugs, lamp holders, filament lamps and discharge lamps); but not including dark-room lamps (safe-lights) for use in photography or photographic (including X-ray) processing, or filters or filter screens therefor; all within headings 39.07, 40.14, 40.16, 44.27, 48.21, 68.02, 68.10, 68.11, 69.13, 70.14, 71.13, 83.07 or 85.22 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Articles for fixing bolts, screws, or studs into concrete, masonry or walling material; bolts, screws, washers, collars, pipe-clips, pipe-hangers, hooks and eyes for use therewith, within headings 39.07, 40.14, 59.06, 73.32, 73.40, 74.15, 74.19 and 78.06 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Shades, reflectors and diffusers for electric lamps and lighting fittings; all within headings 39.07, 44.27, 46.03, 48.21, 62.02, 69.13, 70.14 or 83.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Plastic ventilators with ducting, grilles, junction pieces and connectors; covers and adaptors of steel therefor; within headings 39.07 or 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Office machines and accessories within headings 39.07, 73.40, 82.04 or 84.54 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:	January 20, 1967
Numbering machines and numbering machine kits; perforating punches with bases for fixing or standing on tables or desks; portable autographic registers (being devices for housing stationery forms to register with each other in continuous lengths) and cash drawers, arm rests and turn-tables for use therewith.	
Handles of plastic material or base metal for interchangeable sawblades, whether or not capable of holding other tools, within headings 39.07 or 82.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Women's girdles and corsets of rubber, lined with textile material, within heading 40.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Carrying cases for radio direction finders; within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	January 20, 1967
Writing cases; stationery wallets (other than wallets of paperboard) containing paper stationery; both within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Stationery wallets not containing paper stationery; card holders, folders, pockets and ticket holders; all within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Carrying cases for radio receivers, record players and tape recorders other than dictating machines, within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Carrying bags designed for attachment to baby carriages; bags for baby napkins; both within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Zipper pouches for electric shavers within heading 42.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of Declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Canopies and safety nets for baby carriages; fittings of leather or base metal for baby carriage accessories; carry-cots of textile material for infants; all within headings 42.05, 59.05, 62.05 or 83.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Wooden handles for saws, within heading 44.25 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Stands of wood for carry-cots within heading 44.27 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Desk stands of wood, marble or onyx, within headings 44.27, 68.02 or 71.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Tool chests, tool boxes and tool cases of wood or iron or steel; tool kits primarily of hand tools for woodworking and/or metal working, classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature; all (unless the contrary is stated) within headings 44.28 or 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Laboratory filter papers and papers for chromatography, electrophoresis and allied analytical methods (including such papers of glass fibre); cellulosic filtering accessories (including filter tablets); extraction thimbles of paper or glass fibre; all within headings 48.01, 48.07, 48.08, 48.15, 48.21 or 70.20 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Pharmaceutical paper bags within heading 48.16 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Paper dress patterns; within heading 48.21 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Sanitary towels and tampons within headings 48.21, 59.01 or 62.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Bridge scoring blocks and whist scoring cards, both within headings 48.21 or 97.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Wadding (cotton-wool), not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances nor put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes; within heading 59.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Knitted jersey fabrics of wool, man-made fibres or mixtures thereof within heading 60.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Industrial gloves, within heading 60.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Knitted stretch loose covers of textile material for furniture within heading 60.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Travelling rugs (other than those made of fabric of textile material bonded or laminated with expanded natural or synthetic rubber and/or plastic materials), blankets (other than electric blankets), knitted or woven, within headings 60.05 or 62.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Corsets, corset belts, suspender belts, brassieres and the like (excluding surgical articles) whether or not elastic, within heading 61.09 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Electric blankets, within heading 62.01 or the Brussels Nomenclature; covers designed therefor, within heading 62.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Safety harness and accessory straps therefor, of textile material, for use in baby carriages or for the protection of walking infants; within heading 62.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Imitation chamois cloths within heading 62.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Gauge-block stones within heading 68.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Chimney cowls of fireclay, steel or aluminium within headings 69.05, 73.40 or 76.16 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Welded steel chain of a kind and in lengths suitable for use with padlocks; within heading 73.29 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	January 20, 1967
Suspension chain and pulleys designed for use with electric lamps and lighting fittings; both within headings 73.29, 74.13 or 84.63 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	January 20, 1967
Masonry nails within heading 73.31 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Shelves, shelf clips, drawers, cupboards, base plates and anchorage bolts – for safes, strong-boxes and strong-room equipment; all within headings 73.32 or 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Hair-dryer stands within heading 73.38 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Coal-tar vaporizers within heading 73.38 of the Brussels Nomenclature; and parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Stands of iron or steel for carry-cots or baby baths within heading 73.38 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Articles of iron or steel for domestic or garden use, within headings 73.38 or 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:	April 28, 1967
Wire baskets, trays and racks (other than racks designed to stand on the floor) to hold flowers or wine; hose reels and holders; clothes hangers; containers for the indoor display of trees; step ladders with safety rail and rubber feet; garden incinerators; ironing tables; watering cans.	
Table tops within headings 73.38, 74.18, 75.06 or 76.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature designed for use with domestic electric refrigerators or deep reezfers	January 20, 1967
Articles for table use, of iron or steel, of aluminium or of alloys based on aluminium, not silver-plated, within headings 73.38 or 76.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature, excluding the following:	April 28, 1967
Ice containers; toast racks and strainers of iron or steel; stands and handles specifically designed for glassware; ashtrays.	
Steel ventilators for strong-rooms; within heading 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Steel clips for fixing to girders, beams and the like within heading 73.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Fittings of base metal for loose-leaf binders, for files or for stationery books; steel wedges for use with ledgers; easel attachments and taxtable holders for billing boards; all within headings 73.40 or 83.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Articles for kitchen or table use and parts of such articles, of copper or of alloys based on copper or nickel, within headings 74.18 or 75.06 of the Brussels Nomenclature, but excluding the following:	April 28, 1967
Articles for table use when silver-plated; stands and handles specifically designed for glassware; ashtrays; table tops for domestic electric refrigerators, deep freezers, washing machines, driers or wash boilers.	
Domestic articles of aluminium or alloys based thereon, within heading 76.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature, the following:	April 28, 1967
Bed trays, ice bowls and containers.	
Mounting strips of aluminium for marine radio direction finding receivers; within heading 76.16 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Wood-trimming axes within heading 82.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Saws (non-mechanical); saw frames of base metal within heading 82.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Hand tools, the following:	April 28, 1967
Boring and wood-planing tools; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature; chisels; dowelling jigs; files and rasps; hammers; honing guides; pin tongs; pliers; pincers and nippers; punches (excluding perforating punches); tweezers, excluding photographic print forceps and tweezers for manicure, cosmetic or toilet use; vices; clamps other than clamps for use in or with photographic equipment (including lighting equipment); tools for collapsing or caulking bolt-anchoring devices; tools for use with hammers in driving home masonry nails; tools fitted with four blades for sawing, slotting, slitting and scribing; keys for servicing electrical equipment; plier type saw-sets; engineers' scrapers; automatic chalkers for use in woodworking and lines therefor; screwdrivers; screwdriver-holders; spanners, other than spanners designed solely for locking and unlocking plastic conduit components; all (unless the contrary is stated) within headings 82.03 or 82.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	
Hearth sets within heading 82.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Non-mechanical hand-operated domestic implements of base metal, having the character of tools and designed for use in kitchens or in the serving of food and drink, within heading 82.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature, but excluding such articles when silver-plated and excluding the following:	April 28, 1967
Vegetable peelers and mashers; beaters, whips and whisks; vegetable and fruit slicers; serving tongs; graters; spring-loaded food scoops; butter cutters and curlers; cheese slicers; pastry blenders, crimpers and trimmers; potato chippers; herb cutters and garnish choppers; flour sifters; pan drainers; bottle openers; cork screws; can openers; knife sharpeners and sharpening steels.	
Office stapling machines within heading 82.04 or 84.54 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Mechanical appliances of a weight not exceeding 10 kilogrammes and of a kind used for domestic purposes in the preparation, serving or conditioning of food or drink, the following:	April 28, 1967
Mincers; slicing, shredding and grating machines; all within heading 82.08 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	
Trimming-knives of the kind used on wood, leather, paper, paper board, linoleum and upholstery materials, within heading 82.09 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not (including pruning knives) within heading 82.09 of the Brussels Nomenclature but excluding the following:	April 28, 1967
Knives of stainless steel, with handles made principally of wood, for kitchen or table use; silver-plated table knives; trimming knives of the kind used on wood, leather, paper, paper board, linoleum and upholstery materials; retouching knives for use in photography or photographic processing; plaster and wax knives for use in dentistry.	
Cabinets, canteens and cases sold with knives of the immediately preceding class or with knives for kitchen or table use	April 28, 1967
Blades for trimming-knives within heading 82.10 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Scissors, excluding nail scissors and cuticle scissors within heading 82.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Attachments for hair or beard cutting and trimming for use with electric shavers within heading 82.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Spoons, forks (other than forks sold in sets with table knives) and fish-eaters, all being items of tableware, within heading 82.14 of the Brussels Nomenclature, but excluding such items when silver-plated	April 28, 1967
Cabinets, canteens and cases when sold with spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles or similar kitchenware or tableware	April 28, 1967
Locks and padlocks (key or combination) of base metal; keys for the foregoing articles, finished or not, of base metal; all within heading 83.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Base metal fittings, mountings, racks and the like, the following:	January 20, 1967
Hasps and staples for use with padlocks; window and door security devices; all within heading 83.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	
Magnetic tool racks; magnetic door catches; within heading 83.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Safes, strong-boxes, strong-room doors, cash and deed boxes, of base metal; within heading 83.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Document trays of base metal, designed as fittings for safes or fire-resisting files, cabinets or trolleys; within heading 83.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Staples of base metal within heading 83.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Cored solder within heading 83·15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Instruments and apparatus for marine use, the following:	January 20, 1967
Fluid level detectors and indicators and pumps for use therewith; gas and inflammable-vapour detectors and indicators, electrically-operated or not; electric wind-speed indicators; echo sounders; electric speedometers and repeater units therefor; null meters for radio direction finders; within headings 84.10, 90.24, 90.25 or 90.28 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	
Domestic electric refrigerators and deep freezers within heading 84.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature, spare and replacement parts therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric deep freezers not exceeding 20 cubic feet in storage capacity within heading 84.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric ironing machines within headings 84.16 and 84.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Domestic electric clothes-washing machines, drying machines, combined clothes-washing and drying machines, domestic electric dishwashing machines; all within headings 84.18, 84.19 or 84.40 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts of the foregoing and rinse bowls, hose attachments and table tops for use therewith, classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Potato-chipping machines within heading 84.30 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Transformers and inductors (chokes) for use in the starting and operation of electric discharge lamps; within heading 85.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Permanent magnets; electro-magnetic and permanent magnet chucks, clamps, vices and similar work holders, other than those designed for use with machine tools and other than clamping magnets for X-ray cassettes; all within heading 85.02 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Shavers, with self-contained electric motor within heading 85.07 of the Brussels Nomenclature; spare and replacement parts therefor classified under any headings of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Electric hair-dressing appliances (including hair clippers with self-contained electric motor) within headings 85.07 and 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts and attachments therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Electric incinerators, flue adaptors and terminal cowls for use therewith within heading 85.11 of the Brussels Nomenclature; fixing staples therefor falling within heading 73.31 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric micro-wave ovens for heating and cooking food and liquids, within heading 85.11 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric space heating and soil heating apparatus, within heading 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature; spare and replacement parts therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967

Registered goods not exempted from the ban on maintenance of minimum resale prices	Date of Declaration by the Restrictive Practices Court
Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters, within heading 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof and mechanical flanges, sweating rings, backnuts and lagging jackets for use therewith, classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electro-thermic domestic appliances, being cooking and boiling appliances, platewarmers, food-warmers, hot trays, toasters, teamakers, coffee percolators, bedwarmers, trouser pressers, tie presses, wash boilers, clothes dryers (non-mechanical), towel airers and heated towel rails, hand dryers, face dryers and the like within heading 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof, parts of platewarmers fitted to trolleys (falling within heading 94.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature) and table tops for clothes dryers or wash boilers, classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Hair-drying hoods within heading 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Packs comprising hair-drying hoods, plastic tubing and rubber and plastic mouldings classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Electric smoothing irons, within heading 85.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature; stands and flex supports therefor, falling within headings 73.38 and 76.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Multi-point loudspeaking telephones; portable loudhailers and megaphones; within heading 85.14 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Marine radio telephone equipment and marine radio direction finding receivers; within heading 85.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Radio-broadcasting and television receivers (including those incorporating (gramophones) within heading 85.15 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Capacitors for use in the starting and operation of electric discharge lamps or for power-factor correction or radio interference suppression in electric discharge lamp circuits; within heading 85.18 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Battery boxes for echo sounders or electronic speedometers; automatic changeover switches for echo sounders; within heading 85.19 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Mounted piezo-electric crystals (including crystal transducers for use with echo sounders); within heading 85.21 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Thermionic, cold-cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes; photocells; crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves (including transistors); all within heading 85.21 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Domestic electric health lamps, within heading 85.22 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Car safety belts and harness; within heading 87.06 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Invalids' wheelchairs, not motorized, within headings 87.11 or 87.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Spotlights (other than for vehicles) operated by electricity; accessories therefor; both within heading 90.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Telescopes and high power draws therefor; monocles, prisms and mirrors for use with sextants or quintants; nautical chart readers; within heading 90.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Door viewers; within heading 90.13 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Hydrographic, navigational and hydrological instruments; compasses (other than surveying compasses); wind direction indicators; range finders (other than for surveying or photographic use); accessories for the foregoing; within heading 90.14 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts of the foregoing classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Nautical chart instruments; within heading 90.16 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Marking-out instruments; dividers; squares; measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines; profile projectors; parts and accessories therefor; all within heading 90.16 of the Brussels Nomenclature; but not including the following: Instruments, appliances and machines designed primarily for use in drawing offices or by architects or surveyors; parts and accessories therefor; Planimeters, integrators, integraphs and harmonic analyzers; parts and accessories therefor; Nautical chart instruments; Measuring chain and mesh for use with photographic equipment.	April 28, 1967
Hydrometers; barometers; all within heading 90.23 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Thermostats, within headings 90.24 or 90.28 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts thereof classified under any heading the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Engineers' revolution counters within heading 90.27 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967
Electrical measuring or checking instruments, the following: Temperature meters within heading 90.28 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Pocket watches, wrist watches and other watches including stop watches (sold with or without straps or bracelets), within heading 91.01 of the Brussels Nomenclature; metal watch bracelets	March 10, 1967
Marine clocks; within heading 91.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric gramophones and record players within heading 92.11 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Tape recorders and reproducers, other than dictating machines; within heading 92.11 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Magnetic recording tape, within heading 92.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature *	March 10, 1967
Fire-resisting files, cabinets and trolleys designed for the protection of documents and constructed with an outer casing enclosing insulating and/or fire-resisting materials, and parts thereof; stands and pedestals designed for safes or for fire-resisting files or cabinets; security cupboards, with body and doors constructed of base metal of a thickness of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more; all within heading 94.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Trolleys fitted with electric plate warmers or electric food warmers, within heading 94.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Electric bed-warming pads, within heading 94.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Garlands for indoor use in standard lengths, fitted with a number of electric lamps, within heading 97.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	January 20, 1967
Fountain pens, stylograph pens and pencils (including ballpoint pens and pencils) and other pens; propelling pencils and sliding pencils; all within heading 98.03 of the Brussels Nomenclature; parts and fittings thereof within headings 98.03, 98.04 or 98.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Desk sets comprising any of the pens or pencils within the immediately preceding class and with solid bases falling within any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature.	March 10, 1967
Relief nibs, within heading 98.04 of the Brussels Nomenclature	March 10, 1967
Chalk for use with automatic chalkers within heading 98.05 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	April 28, 1967
Typewriter and similar ribbons, whether or not on spools, except ribbons for laundry marking machines; within heading 98.08 of the Brussels Nomenclature.	March 10, 1967
Domestic electric firelighters within heading 98.10 of the Brussels Nomenclature; stands therefor classified under any heading of the Brussels Nomenclature.	January 20, 1967
Combs for use with electric shavers within heading 98.12 of the Brussels Nomenclature	April 28, 1967

Report of the Patent Office for 1966

THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S Annual Report on the work of the Patent Office in 1966 was published on May 24. Patent applications were again at a new record level, as were complete specifications which rose by 2,437 to 47,079. The Patent Office were unable to keep pace with this and the backlog of unexamined specifications rose by 1,763.

The Comptroller-General points out that other Patent Offices are in similar difficulty and that the Netherlands has already changed its patent law so that a specification is not examined until it is certain that the applicant wishes to proceed with it. West Germany has a draft law on similar lines and proposals before the United States Congress envisage the possible introduction of something of the kind. He also draws attention to the extent to which the work of Patent Offices is duplicated. Of the 47,079 complete specifications received in the British Office in 1966 over 14,000 originated in the United States and 6,900 in West Germany. Of the complete specifications examined in the British Office 70 per cent now come from abroad.

Reference is made to evidence which suggests that it is not only Patent Offices which are affected by the increase in work. In 1966 the number of requests for an extension of the time allowed for putting an application in order (now 2½ years) was 9,178, compared with 1,476 in 1959.

Invention continued actively in most fields and the Report refers to particular developments of interest.

The applications for industrial designs also increased, the whole of the increase being accounted for by textiles. There was a notable increase in respect of textile applications from Nigeria.

The number of trade mark applications fell slightly. The greatest numbers of applications continue to be for scientific apparatus and pharmaceutical products. Applications continue to be received under the special provision in the Act which recognizes the long-standing activities of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire in connection with trade marks for metal goods.

Copies of the Report *Patents, Designs and Trade Marks – 84th Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year* 1966 (*House of Commons Paper No.* 469) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, price 3s. 6d. Copies by post can be obtained from HMSO, Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 3s. 11d.

Illustrated Abridgments of British Patent Specifications

WITH AN IMPROVED method of publication by the Patent Office of Abridgments of British Patent Specifications, this valuable source of information of technological developments, both in this country and overseas, is now much more readily available.

Under these arrangements, abridgments of patent specifications are published weekly in 25 separate pamphlets which go to make up the 25 classified volumes covering the whole range of industry for each series of 25,000 patents (a series occupies about 30 weeks). The pamphlets are published each week immediately after the corresponding complete patent specifications.

Subscribers to the abridgment service receive a Classification Key

for each volume they purchase, together with subject matter and name indexes and a printed cover for binding purposes. Cost of the service is £6 12s. 6d. per volume, or £155 per complete set of 25 volumes.

Early publication of the abridgments following the Patent Specifications themselves, was undertaken following many requests from industry and other interested parties.

The new service has already evoked great interest among industrial firms for its advice of new products and processes of direct interest to them. It is felt that many more firms could benefit from the service, which in fact extends all over the world.

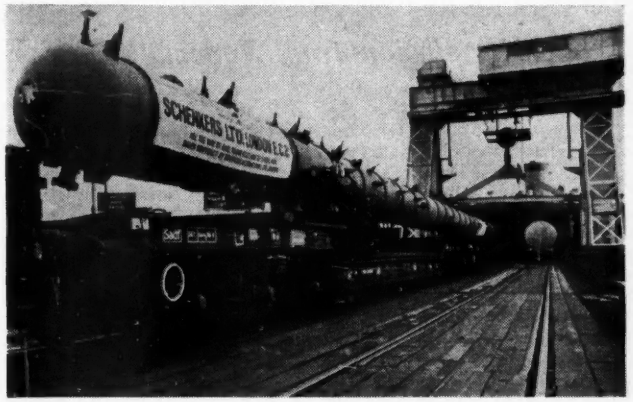
The next series of 25,000 abridgments will begin publication early in July and inquiries should be addressed, preferably before then, to the Sale Branch, The Patent Office, Block 'C', Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent. A sample weekly pamphlet covering any particular field of interest will be supplied free of charge on request.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	April 7, 1967	
914,238	Gamaunt, Roger Lesparre	Vehicles
976,636	Althof, Ludwig	Method of and apparatus for spinning woollen, cotton or other staple fibre yarn in the manner of a carded woollen yarn, with the application of draft
988,043	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Linear copolyesters
995,014	Space Educational Aids Limited	Plotting device
1,009,027	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Magnetic recording medium
1,019,091	Lindsay, David Wylie	Dispenser for film and other sheets
1,022,031	Egyesult Gyogyszer-Es Tapszergyar	Basic esters of 3, 5-dimethoxy-4-alkoxy-benzoic acids
1,036,844	Otto B. May, Inc.	Disazo dyes and their use in dyeing
1,049,192	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Improved tanning development processes and materials for use therein
	April 11, 1967	
862,665	Gale, Wilfred Ernest	Retractable wheeled undercarriages
913,651	Gale, Wilfred Ernest	Compound mitre-cutting devices
927,467	J. Brockhouse & Company Limited	Equipment for mounting pneumatic tyres on, and dismounting them from vehicle wheels
935,958	Les Applications Industrielles du Tube Société Anonyme	Arrangement for adjusting and fixing the relative position of two tubes slidable one inside the other
941,911	Schmitt, Hans Julius	Improvements in suspended ceilings
1,042,890	Societe En Nom Collectif Martin Gabelle & Cie—Maison A. Camoin & Cie	Fabric printing processes
1,049,191	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Improved tanning development processes and materials for use therein
	April 12, 1967	
1,052,022	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Silver complex diffusion transfer process
	April 13, 1967	
941,341	Philco Corporation	Laundry apparatus
956,257	Philco Corporation	Colour television apparatus
976,693	Glaverbel	Apparatus for the manufacture of sheet glass
980,082	Philco Corporation	The manufacture of lead-through insulator units including vitreous material to metal seals
984,937	Philco Corporation	Colour television apparatus
989,321	Glaverbel	Process and arrangement for the continuous manufacture of sheet
1,000,996	Vitaloni, Mario Vitaloni Giovanni	Turn indicator switches for motor vehicles
1,008,630	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	The preparation of thermoplastic polycarbonates
1,014,819	Moenus France S.A.	A machine for flattening out the seam of 'the boxing' of shoe uppers
1,027,145	Glaverbel	The manufacture of glass
1,028,171	Glaverbel	Manufacture of sheet glass
1,036,449	Glaverbel	Sheet glass drawing machines
	April 18, 1967	
788,039	Emil, Haag	Picker for jute looms
803,063	Emil, Haag	Picker for jute looms
1,052,808	Bradshaw, Roland Aquila & others	Livestock enclosure
	April 24, 1967	
847,436	Agfa A.G.	Photo-planographic printing formes
871,684	Agfa A.G.	A silver halide photographic developer
911,628	Bruera, Carlos Verrando	Process for extracting oils and fats
942,077	Sacco, Ernesto	Burners for liquid fuels
978,018	Auxitrol	Indicating or measuring instruments
989,524	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Adhesive layer for adhering a cellulose ester layer to a hydrophilic colloid layer
1,037,555	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Sheet package
1,041,635	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Apparatus for use in diffusion transfer copying
1,047,701	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Photographic stripping films

140ft. COLUMN TRAVELS BY RAIL



This distillation column, 143ft. high, diameter 6ft. 6in., weighing 20 tons, is the longest single piece of equipment ever carried by rail from this country to Europe. The column was loaded at Annan and sent down by a special train to a Yugoslavian oil refinery. The shipment was arranged by Schenkers Ltd. of London.

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	April 26, 1967	
992,879	Hendrickson Tandem Corporation	Improved apparatus for transporting tools
998,752	Solvay & Cie	Improved process for the polymerization of olefins
1,053,963	Societe Anonyme 'Pronal'	Container having a flexible wall
	May 1, 1967	
1,027,896	Chinoin Gyogyszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termekek G'yara RT	New diphenyl-propionitriles
1,027,897	Chinoin Gyogyszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termekek G'yara RT	Improvements in or relating to propylamine derivatives
	May 4, 1967	
838,645	Pott, Leslie	Rotary and semi-rotary valve gear
965,739	Camillo Pasquale and Albina Comoglio Pasquale trading as R.C.M. Revisione Construzione Macchine	Process and plant for manufacturing and curing corrugated asbestos-cement slabs
977,179	Camillo Pasquale and Albina Comoglio Pasquale trading as R.C.M. Revisione Construzione Macchine	Apparatus for curing asbestos-cement articles, more particularly pipes
1,009,273	Camillo Pasquale and Albina Comoglio Pasquale trading as R.C.M. Revisione Construzione Macchine	Fluid-tight coupling

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents were precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1967

NOTICE IS hereby given in pursuance of sub-section 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, that the Board of Trade intend to make rules under that Act amending the existing rules by increasing by £2 from October 1, 1967, the fees payable on an application for the registration of a trade mark and on the renewal of a trade mark. Copies of the draft rules may be obtained from Sale Branch, Patent Office, Block C, Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent. Copies may also be obtained at the Sale Branch counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, and from HMSO at the usual addresses; price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the rules are finally settled should do so on or before July 1, 1967. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Board of Trade, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Economic mission from Venezuela to visit Britain

AT THE INVITATION of Her Majesty's Government, President Leoni of Venezuela has nominated an Economic Mission to visit Britain as guests of Her Majesty's Government from May 22 to May 26.

The Mission will be led by Dr. Alejandro Osorio, the Minister of Agriculture, and will include the president of IVP (the state-owned petrochemical company) and four industrialists whose interests cover food canning, steel conduit tubing, paper making and converting, motor vehicle assembly, and meat. The president of the Development Organization for the West Central area of Venezuela will also be a member of the Mission.

All arrangements for the visit are being handled by the Board of Trade; in addition to meetings with certain Ministers the party will visit a nuclear power station, see work in progress on the Victoria Line and will visit and have discussions with a number of industrial and financial organizations who have commercial links with Venezuela.

South African businessmen here to promote trade

A NINE-MAN mission from South Africa is visiting Britain until May 31. Organized by the Durban Chamber of Commerce, the mission is part of a large goodwill party of 140 members who flew in on a specially chartered aircraft direct from Durban to spend five weeks in this country.

The mission is in Britain to promote trade between the two countries, to boost investment and tourism, to give factual information on South Africa and to foster liaison with British Chambers of Commerce.

Wire rope testing in factories

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, has published a statutory draft of a new Code of Special Regulations imposing requirements for the test and examination of wire ropes before use in: factories and certain warehouses; certain electrical stations; shipbuilding and ship-repairing; and building operations and works of engineering construction.

The regulations also provide for the 'safe working' load of a wire rope in respect of each intended use of the rope to be inserted in a certificate before it is so used, and require that the 'safe working' loads should not be exceeded.

Scottish pig breeders seek Yugoslav market

TWELVE MEMBERS of the Central Scotland Pig Producers and Quality Bacon Association have left for Yugoslavia to open up a market for their pedigree stock, as a trade mission assisted by the British National Export Council.

The mission will attend the biggest agricultural event in Yugoslavia – the International Agricultural Fair at Novi Sad – have meetings with official bodies such as the Council for Agriculture, Secretariat for Foreign Trade and Business Association of Stock Producers, and visit farms. Yugoslavia is expected to import larger quantities of quality breeding stock this year. It has developed a valuable meat export trade – worth nearly £40 million in 1965, compared with £10 million in 1960. Nearly a third of this trade has been in pig meat, but in 1966 pig production declined and exports were lost.

Arrangements for the mission have been made with the co-operation of the Yugoslav Technical Assistance Institute and Dr. Jovan Kostic, Science Collaborator at the Centre for Improving Agricultural Producion in the Republic of Serbia.

Members of the United Nations Inter-Regional Seminar on Containerization and other Unitized Methods for the Inter-Modal Movement of Freight, who were entertained by British Petroleum Company earlier this month, visited the Goodwin Sands by hovercraft. The two hovercraft were chartered from Hoverlloyd Limited.

New company to promote tracked hovercraft

THE NATIONAL Research Development Corporation has announced that it proposes to set up a new subsidiary company, Tracked Hovercraft Ltd., to accelerate the development of tracked 'hovercraft, which it has been backing for some years. NRDC plan to invest £2 million over the next two to three years. There is international interest in this new form of transport which promises inter-city travel which is fast, safe, quiet, comfortable and convenient.

The initial programme will include the construction of a length of full scale experimental track and the development of a vehicle supported by air cushions and driven by a linear induction motor. This work should result not only in designs for practical systems but also in better economic data than we have now for the evaluation of possible routes.

Two mixed missions to North America

TWO MORE missions sponsored by local trade bodies and assisted by the British National Export Council have left for North America. A group of 16 from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures – led by Mr. W. V. Stevens, the Chamber's director left on May 21. Products of the firms represented include Scotch whisky, shirts and pyjamas, woollens, road tankers, fish fillets and kippers, bowls, bagpipes, kilts, tartans, furniture, agricultural twine, nylon sportswear, engineering drawings and tea. Members will follow largely individual itineraries based on New York from May 22 and Chicago from June 1. On Monday, May 22, seven members of the Bristol and West Exporters' Club left to do business in New York (May 22-26), Toronto (May 26-June 2) and Montreal (June 2-12).

BEAMA domestic appliances mission to East Europe

THE MISSION of four leading exporters representing the British domestic electrical appliance industry left for East Europe on May 21 to start a three-week tour of Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It is concerned exclusively with the promotion of British consumer durables and has been organized by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association in conjunction with the BNEC and the East European Trade Council. The party includes Mr. W. Baynham, group export manager, Philips Electrical Ltd., Mr. J. W. Lindsey, export manager, Kenwood Manufacturing (Woking) Ltd., Mr. A. G. Powell, deputy export manager, Dimplex Ltd., and Mr. W. A. Weaver, export manager, English Electric Co. Ltd., the leader of the mission. The party will be accompanied by Mr. John Hancock, secretary of the BEAMA Domestic Appliances Divisional Export Committee, who have organized the venture. In each country, detailed arrangements have been organized by the local Chambers of Commerce in conjunction with the British Commercial Officers.

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives during the period June to August 1967

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months.

ARGENTINE (Buenos Aires)	D. F. G. Farr	Second Secretary (Commercial)	August	In present post since 1965
BRAZIL (Rio de Janeiro)	J. C. Church	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Postponed to September	In present post since 1965
IRAQ (Baghdad)	H. St. J. B. Armitage	First Secretary (Commercial)	*July	In present post since 1963
NEW ZEALAND (Wellington)	A. H. G. Amy	Second Secretary (Commercial)	August	In present post since 1965
PANAMA	D. G. Allen	First Secretary, Head of Chancery and Consul	*July	In present post since 1965
RUMANIA (Bucharest)	A. Rendall	First Secretary (Commercial)	*July	In present post since 1965

*Time available strictly limited.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate Office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 19, 1967, and also on page iv of the supplement to this week's issue.) Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South-eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

New computer service in Londonderry

EUROPE'S first commercially-operated data preparation centre will be operational during June at Scanning and Data Preparation Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of A.J.C. Consultants Ltd., in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. The first of a battery of four Farrington Optical Character Readers costing some £250,000 altogether was installed in the Embassy Building, Londonderry, on May 18.

These machines accept data prepared by conventional typewritten means which is read by the Farrington machine and then checked for accuracy, and automatically converted into magnetic tape, punched card or paper tape for computer input. It is claimed that advantages gained by this means over traditional key punching methods reduce to one-sixth the time taken and cut costs by 40 per cent compared with existing methods. For example, an operation involving conversion of 10 million names and addresses would take two months instead of a year by existing methods. The equipment can read at the rate of 400 characters per second.

Londonderry was chosen because there is a good supply of labour capable of being trained to operate the keyboards used in conjunction with the optical character readers. Already there are sufficient operators to start next month. Training is by electronic means in conjunction with the College of Technology, Londonderry. When the bureau is fully in operation in two years' time it will employ 1,500 people.

Vast market seen for British-built low-cost control computers

HONEYWELL CONTROLS LTD. announced on May 16 the formation of its Computer Control operations, Europe. Based at the company's London (Brentford) headquarters, the new activity will serve United Kingdom and Europe computer control markets with a new range of entirely British-built machines.

As with Honeywell's Series 200 range of business systems these control computers will be made at Newhouse, Lanarkshire, to supply United Kingdom and European markets. They are designed to serve four major application areas: industrial control, scientific data acquisition, data communication control, and hybrid systems – the speed and flexibility of analogue computers combined with the memory and decision-making ability of digital machines.

'The total potential of the real time computer market in Europe can be summed up in one word – vast,' said Claude H. Smith, vice-president of Honeywell's Computer Operations, Europe. 'We have recognized that potential by establishing marketing and support operations in England, Scotland, Germany, France, Switzerland and Holland. Sales to these markets are made possible by a highly trained group of systems analysts, engineers, programmers and support personnel based at our Hemel Hempstead facility.'

He said that by the end of the year, for EDP and control/scientific activities in Europe, Honeywell expect to employ 1,500 people in the United Kingdom alone and that this figure would at least triple by 1970.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR MAIL

All correspondence overseas should be done by air rather than by sea in the interests of export efficiency, and businessmen are reminded that due care should be taken that mail is fully stamped. Should this precaution be overlooked the correspondence may be delayed and opportunities lost.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

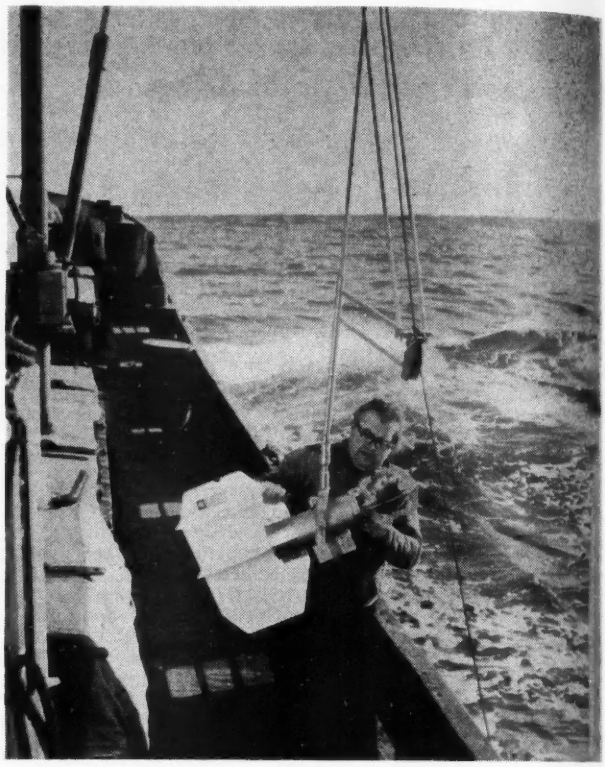
Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

Defence publications

THE Ministry of Defence announces that the following documents in the Defence series have been published by HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

New Documents	Title	Price
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 66	Battery, Dry, 75V, No. 1	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 67	Battery, Dry, 6 Volts – NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5685	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 68	Battery, Dry, 9 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5686	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 69	Battery, Dry, 6 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5687	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 70	Battery, Dry, 9 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5688	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 71	Battery, Dry, 12 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5689	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 72	Battery, Dry, 6 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5693	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 73	Battery, Dry, 9 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5694	1s. 6d.
DEF-1, Suppl. No. 74	Battery, Dry, 12 Volts, NATO Stock No. 6135-99-104-5695	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 1	Synchro, Control Transformer, 11 CT 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 2	Synchro, Transmitter, 11 CX 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 3	Synchro, Receiver, 11 TR 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 4	Synchro, Transmitter, 11 TX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 5	Synchro, Receiver, 26V-11 TR 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 6	Synchro, Transmitter, 26V-11 TX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 7	Synchro, Control Transformer, 26V-11 CT 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 8	Synchro, Transmitter, 26V-11 CX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 9	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 26V-11 CDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 14	Synchro, Transmitter, 15 CX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 15	Synchro, Control Transformer, 15 CT 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 16	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 15 CDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 19	Synchro, Receiver, 16 TR 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 20	Synchro, Transmitter, 15 CX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 21	Synchro, Control Transformer, 15 CT 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 22	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 15 CDX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 28	Synchro, Transmitter, 18 CX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 29	Synchro, Control Transformer, 18 CT 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 30	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 18 CDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 31	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 18 TDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 33	Synchro, Transmitter, 18 CX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 34	Synchro, Control Transformer, 18 CT 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 36	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 18 CDX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 44	Synchro, Transmitter, 23 TX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 45	Synchro, Transmitter, 23 CX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 46	Synchro, Control Transformer, 23 CT 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 47	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 23 CDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 48	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 23 TDX 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 49	Synchro, Differential Receiver, 23 TDR 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 50	Synchro, Receiver, 23 TR 4b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 52	Synchro, Transmitter, 23 CX 6c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 53	Synchro, Control Transformer, 23 CT 6c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 54	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 23 CDX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 55	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 23 TDX 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 56	Synchro, Receiver Transmitter, 23 TRX 6a	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 78	Synchro, Transmitter, 26V-08 CX 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 79	Synchro, Control Transformer, 26V-08 CT 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 80	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 26V-08 CDX 4c	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 81	Synchro, Differential Transmitter, 11 CDX 4a	1s. 6d.
DEF-148, Suppl. No. 82	Synchro, Differential Receiver, 23 TDR 6b	1s. 6d.
DEF-156	Adhesive, Emulsion, Polyvinyl Acetate types A and B	2s. 0d.
DEF-1053, Method 59	Standard methods of testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and related products – Resistance to water transmission	1s. 0d.
DEF-1136	Performance requirements and test methods for Filter-Separator – Liquid Fuel	2s. 6d.
DEF-1137	Cranes, Road Mobile, Fully Slewing (over 6 and up to 15 tons inclusive maximum free load)	2s. 6d.
DEF-1416	Paint, Finishing, General Service gloss for marine use	2s. 0d.
DEF-1453	Urn, Tea, single	1s. 6d.
DEF-1454	Cases, Plywood, Packing, Comb-jointed construction	2s. 0d.
DEF-5115-2	Detail Specification for Resistors, Fixed, High Surface Temperature, Pattern RFH	6s. 6d.
DEF-5138	General requirements for Capacitors, Fixed, d.c. rated (excluding Electrolytic type)	3s. 0d.
DEF-5254	General requirements for Retainers, Mounting Pads and Heat Dissipators for Semi-Conductor devices	2s. 6d.
DEF-5258	General requirements for Shields, Electronic Valve	2s. 6d.
DEF-5258-2	Shields, Electronic Valve, Pattern V.S.4	2s. 0d.
DG 8, Pt 3	Treatment for the protection of metal parts of Service stores and equipments against corrosion	2s. 6d.
DG-9	Notes for guidance in the choice of Polythene moulding and extrusion materials	2s. 6d.
Revised Documents		
DEF-3-B	Wristwatch, General Service	2s. 0d.
DEF-91-A	Paper, Asbestos	1s. 6d.
DEF-92-A	Millboard, Asbestos	2s. 0d.
DEF-1034-B	Threads, Cotton, Sewing	2s. 6d.
DEF-1100-A	Caps, Fire Brigade, Pattern No. A127	2s. 0d.
DEF-1108-A	Webbings, Textile, Wool, Worsted	2s. 0d.
DEF-1305-A	Packaging of Ball and Roller Bearings	1s. 6d.
DEF-2401-D	Civilian Gasoline, NATO F-50 Combat Gasoline, NATO F-46 Combat Gasoline, Sub-Zero, NATO F-48	2s. 0d.
DG-3-A	Prevention of corrosion of Cadmium and Zinc coating by vapours from Organic material	2s. 6d.

BRITISH EQUIPMENT FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH



A Plessey recording current meter, produced by the Marine Systems Division of the Plessey Electronics Group, being launched as part of an ocean buoy system for oceanographic research. This equipment is of the type being used in the new Singapore Harbour survey.

New Documents	Title	Price
Amendment		
DEF-1, Issue 2, Amdt No. 1	Primary batteries	1s. 6d.
DEF-10, Amdt No. 8	Miniature Electric Cells	3d.
DEF-148, Amdt. No. 1	A.C. Data Transmission Synchros	3s. 0d.
DEF-150, Amdt. No. 1	Sherardizing	3d.
DEF-151, Amdt. No. 1	Anodizing of Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys	3d.
DEF-155, Amdt No. 1	Test Set, Multi-Range No. 1	3d.
DEF-1053, Method 39, Amdt No. 2	Determination of electrical strength of insulating varnish (clear and pigmented)	3d.
DEF-1136, Amdt No. 1	Filter Separator, Liquid Fuel	3d.
DEF-1249, Amdt No. 3	Chipboard, Kraft Lined	3d.
DEF-1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, Amdt No. 2	Adhesives	5d.
DEF-1319, Amdt No. 2	Boxes, Cartons and Wallets, Kraft-Lined Chipboard	3d.
DEF-1409, Amdt No. 1	Handles, Hammer	3d.
DEF-2000, Method 16, Amdt No. 2	Storage stability of Diesel Fuels (16 hours at 210°F Method)	1s. 6d.
DEF-2000, Method 17, Amdt No. 2	Storage stability of Diesel Fuels (4 weeks at 120°F Method)	1s. 3d.
DEF-5001-C, Amdt No. 1	General Specification and Qualification Approval and Acceptance Procedure for Electronic Components	3s. 0d.
DEF-5011, Amdt No. 1	Climatic and Durability Testing of Service Electronic Components	1s. 3d.
DEF-5165, Amdt No. 2	Relays, Armature (Sealed)	3s. 0d.
DEF-5165, Amdt No. 3	Relays, Armature (Sealed)	2s. 6d.
DL-9-A, Amdt No. 3	Common User Hand Tools	3s. 0d.
DL-18, Amdt No. 2	Pneumatic Tools and Accessories	3d.

ARE THE GOODS YOU WANT "UNOBTAINABLE" OR ARE YOU PAYING TOO MUCH FOR THEM?

THEN TRY US - IT'S OUR BUSINESS TO MAKE YOURS POSSIBLE

ASITAS LTD., 25/27 HAMMERSMITH BROADWAY, LONDON, W.6.

Tel: RIV 9446 CONFIDENTIAL BUYERS • SHIPPERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS Telex: 23472

New Books

EFTA Trade 1959-1965. Third edition. (140 pages. European Free Trade Association. Available free of charge from EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.). This third edition of *EFTA Trade* (the second edition was noted in the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 8, 1966, page 773) appears at a time when the final step in the creation of the European Free Trade Area has been taken, and tariffs on imports of manufactured goods have been abolised between Member countries three years earlier than originally planned. Since the report covers only the period up to 1965 it does not, of course, take into account the effects of the final tariff reductions. Like its predecessors however it does provide a comprehensive account of the pattern and trends of trade of the eight EFTA countries and a general reference book for EFTA activities. A major innovation in this edition is an investigation of trade in the main commodity groups. It reveals pronounced changes, since EFTA was set up, in the commodity pattern of intra-EFTA trade with a notable swing towards trade in products which have undergone considerable processing, and away from food, tobacco and raw materials. This new analysis, which shows which groups of products have enjoyed the sharpest rise in intra-EFTA trade, indicates that the increase has been especially marked for goods which initially carried relatively high initial tariffs, and which have been most affected by the dismantling of intra-EFTA tariffs. This commodity analysis is preceded by a study of the main trade flows both between individual EFTA countries and between EFTA and the rest of the world. On a *per capita* basis, EFTA countries are more dependent on international trade than any other comparable area in the world. In 1965 on average every inhabitant of the EFTA area imported $268 worth of goods from outside the area and exported $211 worth compared with $157 and $149 for the European Economic Community and $109 and $139 for the United States. The value of EFTA exports of goods and services equalled 22.4 per cent of Gross National Product, while this share was 20.4 per cent for the EEC and only 5 per cent for the United States. This dependence on trade is further illustrated by the fact that while EFTA's population represents only 3 per cent of total world population and EFTA's national income only 8 per cent of world income, EFTA countries combined account for 18 per cent of total world trade. The introduction of the commodity analysis into this publication has led to changes in the layout of the present edition, which differs somewhat from its predecessors; the statistical appendix, however, in the main brings the figures of the last edition up to date.

Compendium of Sources: International Trade Statistics. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Trade Centre. (150 pages. GATT International Trade Centre, Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva. $5). In recent years the number of sources of statistics of international trade has very rapidly increased, and at the same time their use as an important tool for market and other research has also grown. This new guide from the International Trade Centre is intended to serve as a basic reference source to all the periodical trade statistics currently published around the world. The compendium is in three parts. The first is an introduction covering briefly the differences between national and international sources and describing the major commodity classifications in current use. The second part lists the multi-national statistical sources published by such international organizations as the United Nations, OECD, the Central American Common Market, the European Economic Community and others. Publications giving multi-national coverage issued by national bodies are also noted. The third part of the compendium lists the statistics for 163 individual countries from Aden to Zambia. Under each entry the following information is given: the name and address of the agency issuing the publication; the title of the publication in the original language, followed by the English translation; the periodicity of the publication; the latest available price per copy and the annual subscription rate; the language or languages in which the publication appears; a brief description of the contents of the publication. This last section pays special attention to the type of statistics provided, the principal tables reported for trade figures and the commodity classification used, the periodicity of data reported, whether comparative statistics are provided for previous periods and the currency or currencies in which the values are expressed. Cross references to other publications providing similar coverage of foreign trade are included. This compilation is a handy source of information and guidance to the current foreign trade statistics published by most national governments and international agencies and will be of particular value to statisticians, librarians and market researchers.

What the Common Market Really Means, by Derek H. Hene. (215 pages. Jordan & Sons Ltd., 116 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. 18s. 6d.). The author's aim is to fill an apparent gap in the literature on the European Community by providing for the ordinary reader with average interest in the subject, but without special training and experience, a reasonably comprehensive, easy to understand, unbiased and up-to-date book. An outline of the historical background to European unification leads up to a description of the Rome Treaty, and to chapters dealing with the three European Communities and their institutions. The progress made by the Communities in achieving the aims of the treaties under which they were established is examined, and likely future developments discussed. The final sections are concerned with Britain's relationship with the Common Market, including a chapter on the European Free Trade Association. Other features of the book are a chronology of events (up to February 9, 1967), a glossary of expressions used in the text which have a special meaning in the Communities, and a bibliography distinguishing those books which are recommended for further general reading. Mr. Hene's book gives fuller coverage of the political aspects of the Common Market than is to be found in many of the other guides now available. A further title recently published is **What About Europe?** A Study of the European Economic Community, by Sonia Elkin. (82 pages. Free from Lloyds Bank Overseas Department, 6 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.). A major feature of this is a summary of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, article by article. Also of interest is a statement of where Britain stands in relation to the EEC on 11 matters such as transport, commercial policy and taxation. This brief study is directed particularly at the businessman.

Investment Appraisal. National Economic Development Office. (18 pages. 2s. 3d., by post 2s. 8d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This is the second edition of a booklet first published in 1965. It concentrates on the criteria underlying decisions to invest in physical assets in private industry, though many of the points made are also relevant to investment in training and research, and public sector investment. In spite of the crucial importance of investment many methods of investment appraisal currently in use are seriously defective; some of the main means of avoiding these less satisfactory methods are outlined in the booklet. Particular attention is given to the impact of Government investment incentives because these have a powerful influence on the profitability of projects, especially those which include a high proportion of new plant and machinery. Most of the disadvantages of traditional methods of appraising investment projects are, in the author's opinion, avoided by the use of discounted cash flow (dcf) techniques. Much of the booklet is devoted to a comparison of dcf and conventional methods, culminating in the conclusion that more widespread use of dcf techniques will both improve firms' profits and increase the level of national income and the rate of economic growth.

Agricultural Policies in 1966. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (663 pages. 70s., by post 73s., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This general review of agricultural policies in OECD member countries was carried out by a working party of the OECD Committee for Agriculture. In two introductory chapters an overall view is taken of trends in agricultural productivity, incomes, farm structure and organization, agricultural production, consumption and foreign trade, and of policies dealing with government intervention in prices, markets and foreign trade, with farm productivity, structures and manpower. This pattern is then followed in the 'country chapters' which cover each OECD member country as well as the common agricultural policies of EEC and EFTA. The wealth of factual and statistical information contained in these chapters makes this a useful reference work on its subject: for example the 31-page chapter on the United Kingdom provides a convenient summary of the whole range of agricultural policy in this country.

Report on Certain Employer/Employee Relationships Affecting Productivity and Efficiency. Economic Development Committee for Paper and Board. (6 pages. Available free from National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, 21/41 Millbank, London, S.W.1.). After considering certain aspects of industrial relations in the paper and board industry, the industry's Economic Development Committee has published this report containing its recommendations for action to improve productivity and efficiency. The recommendations deal with four-shift working; limitation of overtime; relationships between earnings and productivity; incentive bonus schemes; co-operation and communication between management and workers; an Industrial Training Board for the paper and board industry; workers' sense of security. In his foreword the Committee's chairman, Sir Thomas Robson, commends the report to all concerned for action where the circumstances of individual undertakings make this appropriate.

Korea and Philippines. Report on BNEC/Asia Mission to the Republic of Korea and the Philippines. British National Export Council, Asia Committee. (24 pages. Available free from the BNEC, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1.). Good opportunities exist for exporters in Korea and the Philippines, because each country is in the first year of development plans on which will be spent some £400 million. This pamphlet results from research carried out in the markets last winter. Details of imports, investment and finance are given as well as information on products which are particularly required.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 1 .	**Aircraft spares, electrical equipment, miscellaneous stores, including:**	**No. 25 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Hartlebury, Worcs.**	**Nock & Joseland (Dept. L), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053.)**

Miscellaneous aircraft wheels, hydraulic equipment; parachute assemblies; rubber dinghies; Lister diesel engines; test equipment; cameras and photographic equipment; film and bromide paper; alternators; invertors; transformers; actuators; regulators; meters; switches; generators; prismatic binoculars; theodolites; clothing, including greatcoats, raincoats, jackets, trousers, khaki drill, shirts, underwear etc.; electric motors; fuel pumps; furniture; wooden cases and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores.

June 6-9 .	**Motor vehicles, road making and lifting equipment.**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.**	**Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272.)**

360 Saloons, Limousines and estate cars including, Rolls-Royce 'Silver Cloud' (automatic); Princess limousines; Humber 'New Hawk' saloons and touring limousines; Ford 'Anglia' 100E and 105E, 'Populars', Consuls Mk. 11, 'Zephyrs'; Morris 'Minors', Mini Minors, Oxford 'Farinas'; Hillman 'Huskys'; Land Rovers; Coaches (5-36 seaters); heavy duty trucks; tractors and breakdown vehicles; AEC 'Matadors' and 6-wheeled trucks fitted winches; Diamond 'Ts; Scammell heavy duty tractors and breakdowns; Leyland 'Hippos'; hydraulic tippers by Albion 10-ton 3 way, Bedford, Commer, Karrier and Thames Trader; AEC refuellers; low loading and other trailers (10 cwts.-18 tons); Mobile tankers 180-2,500 galls.; and many other types of load carrying and dual purpose vehicles; excavators by Ruston Bucyrus, mobile cranes by Coles, Morris, Ransoms and Rapier and Smith (3½-20 tons); tractors; bulldozers and angledozers; fork lift trucks; grit spreaders; factory trucks; plant spares by Bray, Caterpillar, Coles, Fowler, Hyster, International, Michigan, NCK Onions and Ruston Bucyrus; Austin 'Champ' engines, gear boxes and axles; vehicle and trailer mounted fire fighting units; solo motor cycles.

June 13 .	**Commercial and private vehicles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Northern Ireland.**	**Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L), 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast 1. (Tel. Belfast 20233.)**

Morris 1-ton trucks; radio station trucks; Bedford 3-ton cargo and office trucks; Leyland 'Hippo' 10-ton cargo truck; half-track personnel carriers; 2-ton drop side trailers; Bedford Scammell tractors and trailers; Bedford coaches (31 and 36 seaters); AEC 2500 gallon refuellers; Fordson and Austin 3-ton trucks; low loader trailers; saloon and estate cars; 30 motor cycles; jacks; MT spares; tools and tool kits; sectional water tanks; No. 19 wireless stations; jerrycans; scrap canvas, rubber and jute; corrugated iron sheets; clothing and textiles, including boots and shoes; kit bags; shirts; vests; berets; blouses; greatcoats; packs; shoulder straps; single and double blankets; coir and hair mattresses; carpets and a large assortment of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
June 6 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4.)

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

Robert Hough

WASTE PAPERS · ALL TEXTILE WASTES
RAGS · ROPES · JUTE · FLAX · HEMP
SISAL · MANILA · COTTON WASTE

VICTORIA HOUSE
NARROW STREET
LONDON E.14
Phone: **EAST 5632/5**
Telex: **No. 21372**
Cables:
PAPERSTOCK, LONDON, E.14

and at **TEMPLE MILL · MARLOW · BUCKS · Tel: MARLOW 4488**

PROPRIETORS: LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS LIMITED · MANUFACTURERS & PROCESSORS · IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

RH
ESTABLISHED 1860

GENTRANSCO SERVICES Ltd.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

STRATFORD, LONDON, E.15

Telephone: 01-534 6655

Telex: 261623 & 22771

we bring to your attention our

SPECIALS DEPT.

for personal handling of complete load traffic inwards or outwards—by rail, road, or steamer.

This traffic also enjoys our special full insurance cover of 3/6d. per £100 value.

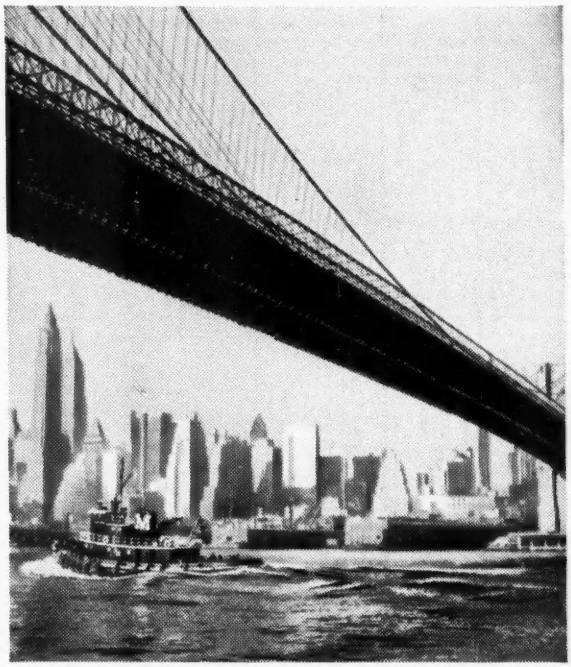
May We Quote You?

Any of our branch offices will gladly take your enquiry—

		Telephone:
BIRMINGHAM	:	MIDLAND 1995/6
BRADFORD	:	28015/28567
BRISTOL	:	74271/2
HULL	:	36850
LEICESTER	:	OLE 76-5231
LIVERPOOL	:	CENTRAL 2185
MANCHESTER	:	BLACKFRIARS 2010/8974

ANOTHER GENTRANSCO SERVICE!

We are there . . .



NEW YORK *The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is there, at 80 Pine Street and, like all Members of The Hongkong Bank Group, welcomes enquiries on every aspect of trade and finance in any part of the world.*

THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Head Office: Hong Kong
London Offices: 9 Gracechurch Street EC3
123 Pall Mall SW1

HANG SENG BANK LIMITED Hong Kong

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA
Head Office: 180 Sansome Street San Francisco
Chinatown Office: 930 Grant Avenue San Francisco
212 West Seventh Street Los Angeles

MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED
Head Office: Hong Kong
London Offices: 15 Gracechurch Street EC3
123 Pall Mall SW1

THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
Head Office: 7 King William Street London EC4

HONGKONG FINANCE LIMITED
109 Pitt Street Sydney Australia

Branches throughout the Middle and Far East; also in Hamburg and Paris

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212	series shown in £ million			
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	154	118	170	185	150	+579	+354	+72	+47
1965	128	132	155	148	126	108	159	130	166	190	156	+340	+217	+19	+43
1966	130	133	162	156	128	109	161	131	162	184	167	+199	+112	+ 3	+ 6
1965															
3rd quarter	128	132	155	150	126	108	157	131	158	190	153	+108	+ 61	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	158	151	126	109	161	131	168	189	158	+ 80	+ 35	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	131	134	166	155	130	110	160	135	165	181	159	+ 73	+ 53	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	133	161	157	129	110	160	127	166	184	166	+ 58	— 11	—15	+26
3rd quarter	130	134	159	156	126	109	163	132	163	183	174	+ 91	+ 84	+20	—15
4th quarter	130	131	161	157	126	109	160	130	154	188	168	— 18	— 13	— 1	—24
1967															
1st quarter		132*				109									+14
1966															
October		132				108									
November		130				109									
December		132				109									
1967															
January		132*				109									
February		131*				109									
March		132*				110									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS				LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices							Series shown in thousands					
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,834	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—109
1966	153	104*	136·9	+3·9	114·5	133·0	168·4	325	255		158	155	— 61
1965													
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 37
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 7
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 42
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282	24,930	155	146	—104
3rd quarter	159	109	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253	24,953	161	157	— 50
4th quarter	153	104*	138·6	+3·8	113·0	133·5	169·8	417	206		147	164	+135
1967													
1st quarter	150*	104*	139·3	+3·6	112·0*	133·5*	171·4	458	188		164	166	
1966													
October	158	105*	137·9	+3·8	113·3	133·5	169·8	377	217		150	163	
November	155	107*	138·8	+4·0	113·3	133·5	169·8	424	201		137	169	
December	153	104*	139·0	+3·7	112·4	133·5	169·8	449	200		157	158	
1967													
January	153*	106*	139·2	+3·6	112·5	133·6	170·9	454	191		172	174	
February	151*	106*	139·4	+3·7	112·3	133·6	171·3	454	188		163	167	
March	150*	104*	139·4	+3·5	111·2*	133·4*	171·9	467	184		157	156	
April			140·4	+3·0	110·2*	133·3*	172·1	495	174		174*	163*	
May								505*	168*				

*Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of industrial production for March

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for March 1967, prepared by the Central Statistical Office was 132 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure was 134.

For the three months January to March 1967 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.5 per cent higher than in the preceding three months October to December, and for manufacturing industries alone the increase was 1.0 per cent.

The average index number for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table gives a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	158	142	160	133	144	74	129	123
1966	133·1	86	135·3	124	117	137	165	149	167	136	152	74	129	115
Unadjusted:														
1965 4th quarter	137	95	139	126	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	138	90	140	121	116	130	167	146	170	142	156	73	141	128
2nd quarter	134	90	137	128	117	145	164	152	166	137	149	73	139	119
3rd quarter	125	76	128	121	115	133	160	144	163	126	142	74	116	106
4th quarter	135	91	136	126	119	138	167	153	169	137	162	76	120	106
1967 1st quarter (Prov.)	134	86	134	120	114	130	174		177	134	154	75	121	112
1967 January (prov.)	131	75	130	114	113	115	168	149	171	130	146	76	121	113
February (prov.)	137	93	137	122	115	135	177	161	180	135	156	75	116	116
March (prov.)	134	90	135	123	115	139	177		179	138	160	75	125	108
Seasonally adjusted:														
1965 4th quarter	133	90	135	122	116	134	159	144	162	135	148	74	133	123
1966 1st quarter	134	88	138	126	118	140	162	147	165	137	150	72	134	122
2nd quarter	133	88	136	124	117	137	161	149	163	136	150	73	132	116
3rd quarter	134	85	136	124	117	136	167	148	170	137	153	76	130	117
4th quarter	131	84	132	123	116	135	168	152	170	133	155	75	119	104
1967 1st quarter (prov.)	132	86	134	126	118	142	171		173	132	152	75	119	110
1966 October	132	84	133	123	117	135	166	156	168	135	155	75	121	111
November	130	84	131	123	116	134	168	147	171	132	155	75	116	103
December	132	84	133	123	116	134	169	152	172	133	157	75	120	99
1967 January (prov.)	132	87	134	126	119	138	169	151	172	132	149	75	122	110
February (prov.)	131	86	133	125	116	142	170	164	171	131	153	75	115	108
March (prov.)	132	85	134	127	118	144	173		175	134	153	74	121	112
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	131	84	132	123	116	135	168	152*	170	133	155	75	119	104
Jan.-Mar. (av.) (prov.)	132	86	134	126	118	142	171	156*	173	132	152	75	119	110

(Tables continued on next page)

Index of retail prices, April 1967

THE MINISTRY of Labour announce that at April 18 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 119.5 compared with 118.6 at March 21. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of milk, potatoes, other fresh vegetables and fruit, the prices of which vary seasonally.

DEA 'Progress Report' for May

THE MAY 1967 issue of DEA *Progress Report* was published on May 18.

The articles in the current issue are as follows: Economic section: economic aims of the Common Market; Prices and incomes – the next phase.

Industrial and regional section: The holiday season (industrial and regional): regional problems.

ELEPHANTIDE (REGD.)
INSULATING PRESSBOARD
for all Oil Immersed Electrical Apparatus such as
TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHGEAR, etc.
Also PRESS PAPERS FOR CLOTH FINISHING
B. S. & W. WHITELEY LTD., POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE.
Telephone: ARTHINGTON 2121 • TELEX 55103 • Grams: WHITELEY, POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, *continued*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)															
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks cement etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
1966	125	125	127	120	117	100	127	151	157	142	121	144	152	138	151
Unadjusted:															
1965 4th quarter	134	133	134	126	124	109	133	152	155	146	129	148	155	139	165
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	111	137	152	155	146	119	153	155	133	177
2nd quarter	131	132	131	121	120	101	126	153	161	142	121	151	154	139	137
3rd quarter	114	115	113	113	109	90	124	149	155	139	123	133	146	141	120
4th quarter	121	120	125	119	117	96	123	151	156	143	123	140	153	141	171
1967 1st quarter (prov.)	123	123	122	116	113	92	127	149	156	138	111	144			182
1967 January (prov.)	121	122	119	110	109	92	114	147	154	137	107	148			191
February (prov.)	127	127	128	124	119	96	138	151	158	140	115	149			185
March (prov.)	120	120	120	115	110	88	128	148	155	137	112	135			170
Seasonally adjusted:															
1965 4th quarter	132	132	132	122	118	105	133	149	155	141	123	144	151	138	149
1966 1st quarter	130	129	133	123	120	105	132	152	157	144	125	148	153	135	148
2nd quarter	128	128	128	123	122	101	130	151	156	142	120	148	152	139	151
3rd quarter	124	124	123	119	117	99	126	153	158	147	122	146	154	141	150
4th quarter	120	119	123	114	111	93	122	149	157	137	117	136	149	141	156
1967 1st quarter (prov.)	120	120	119	115	113	90	124	151	159	138	120	142			152
1966 October	124	124	126	115	113	94	122	148	156	135	120	138	148		153
November	116	115	120	114	111	94	123	150	157	137	114	133	147		140
December	118	117	124	112	109	90	121	150	157	140	116	137	151		134
1967 January (prov.)	120	120	119	115	111	89	126	150	158	138	117	142			154
February (prov.)	120	120	120	117	114	90	127	151	159	139	120	145			151
March (prov.)	119	118	120	114	114	91	119	152	161	136	122	139			150
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	120	119	123	114	111	93	122	149	157	137	117	136			156
Jan.-Mar. (av.) (prov.)	120	120	119	115	113	90	124	151	159	138	120	142			152

* Latest available three months (December-February) and previous three months (September-November).

Registrations of British and foreign films

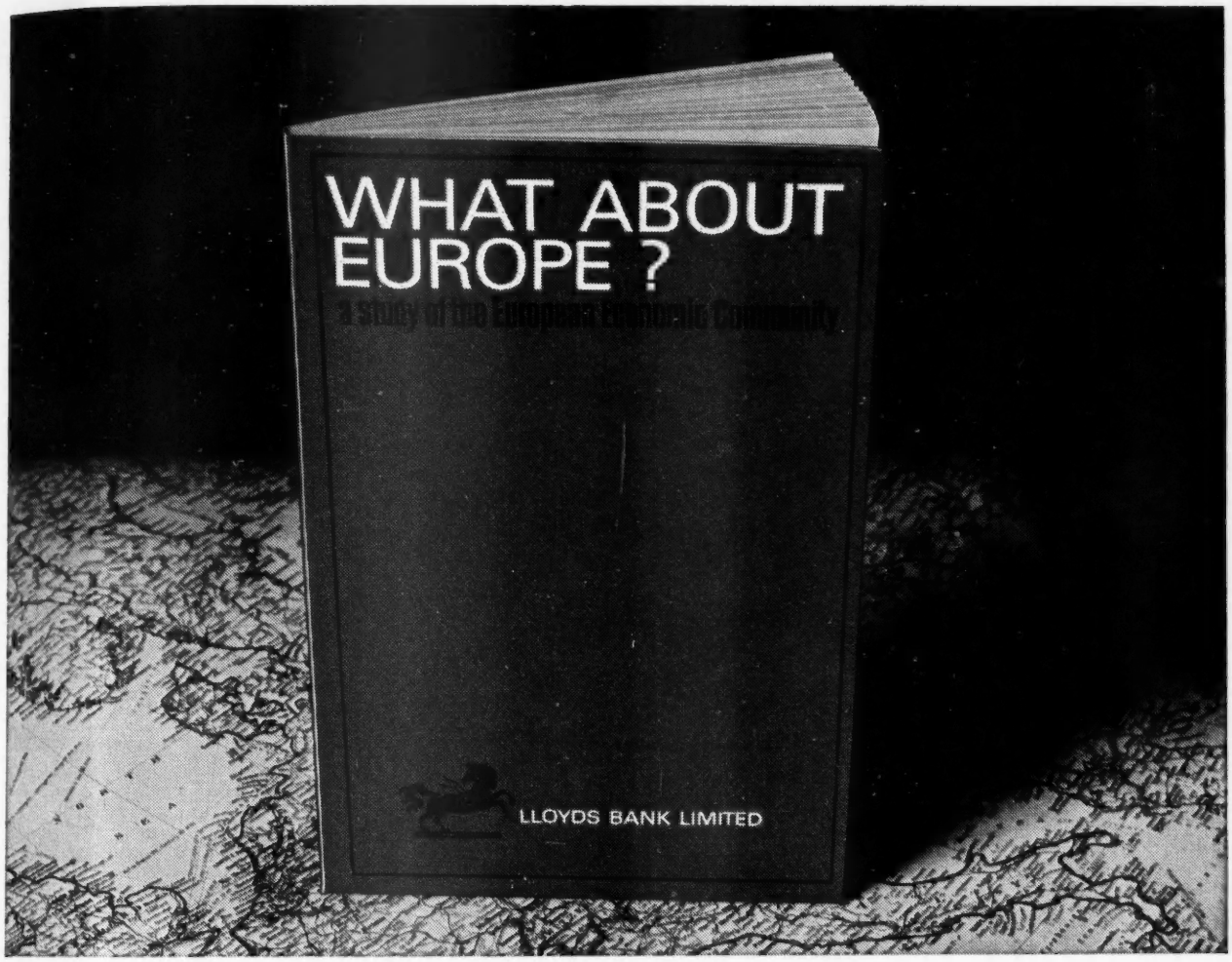
The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, May 19, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film. Br/NQ indicates that the film is British but does not qualify for the exhibitor's quota.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Calamity the Cow	Br/E 32272	55	May 15	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Shepperton Studios Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.
The Other World of Winston Churchill	Br/NQ32273	51	May 15	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Le Vien Pictorial Productions Ltd.
Spaceflight IC-1	Br/E 32276	60	May 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Lippert Films Ltd.
The Magnificent Two	Br/E 32277	95	May 18	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	The Rank Organisation Film Productions Ltd.
Hebridean Highway	Br/E 32278	20	May 19	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Glasgow Films Ltd.
The Hollow Mountain	Br/E 32279	14	May 19	" "	Templar Film Studios.
County on the Move	Br/E 32280	19	May 19	" "	International Film Associates (Scotland) Ltd.
Look at Life Series 34: *Put to the Test*	Br/E 32281	9	May 19	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial Series 638/650: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 649	Br/E 32282	8	May 19	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 67-39	Br/E 31968	7	May 19	" "	" "
Pathe News 67-40	Br/E 31969	8	May 19	" "	" "
Movietone News 1979	Br/E 31902	8	May 19	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1979A	Br/E 31903	8	May 19	" "	" "
FOREIGN					
The Pistolero of Red River	F 32269	96	May 15	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Richard Thorpe.
Three Bites of the Apple	F 32270	88	May 15	" "	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.
High and Low	F 32271	142	May 15	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Toho Co. Ltd., Tokyo.
The Virgins (Les Vierges)	F 32274	88	May 16	Sebricon Productions Ltd.	Boreal Film, Paris.
A Voodoo Spell	F 32275	7	May 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Terrytoons Inc.

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The playing time of the film 'Solomon and Sheba' (F 25357) registered on May 5, 1960, has been amended to 117 minutes.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.
Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*
Colour photographs: *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*



EEC How far has it got? Where does the U.K. stand?

Lloyds Bank has just issued an appreciation of the European Economic Community, called 'What about Europe?'

It's a straightforward summary of the facts behind the Common Market, and we've designed it as a guide for interested businessmen. The book includes a brief study of the Rome Treaty and its background. It also summarises the developments to date, and Britain's position in relation to the policies evolving within the EEC.

You can obtain a copy direct from Lloyds Bank Overseas Department by telephoning MANsion House 1500 ext. 203, by posting the coupon opposite or through any branch of Lloyds Bank.

To: Lloyds Bank Limited,
Overseas Department, G.P.O. Box 19,
6 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

Please send me a copy of 'What about Europe?'

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

Lloyds Bank

Car and commercial vehicle production in April

THE MINISTRY of Technology have announced that in the four weeks ending April 29, the average rate of production of cars was 35,547 a week, much the same as in the corresponding period last year. Production of commercial vehicles averaged 8,162 a week, almost 10 per cent lower than in April 1966.

Allowing for seasonal factors and the number of working days, car production in April was 6 per cent higher than in March, with both home and export production contributing to the increase. This rise carried total production in the three months February-April to 20 per cent above that in the preceding three months, almost entirely due to higher production for the home market, but total output was still considerably lower than in the corresponding period a year earlier. In November 1966, production was seriously reduced by industrial disputes, but even if these losses had not occurred production in the latest three months would still probably have been appreciably higher than in the period November 1966-January 1967.

On a similar seasonally adjusted basis total production of commercial vehicles was a little higher in April than in March, a rise in home market production offsetting a small fall in production for export. In the three months February-April total production was 7 per cent higher than in the preceding three months, with home market production up by one-fifth but export production down by 7 per cent. Compared with the same three months a year ago however total production was down by nearly one-fifth.

CAR AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLE PRODUCTION FIGURES

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Accounts because of differences in timing and coverage.

Table 1. Recorded production

Number

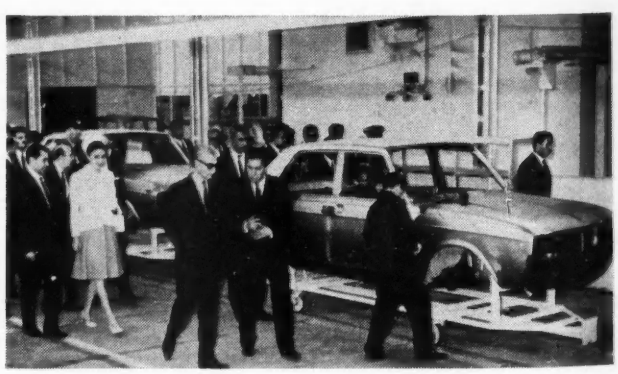
	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)				Commercial Road Vehicles			
		For Home Market	For Export	Total	Weekly average	For Home Market	For Export	Total	Weekly average
1963	52	958,766	649,173	1,607,939	30,922	238,876	164,905	403,781	7,765
1964	53	1,161,886	705,754	1,867,640	35,238	285,332	179,404	464,736	8,769
1965	52	1,069,374	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	280,976	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966	52	978,684	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	260,614	178,061	438,675	8,436
1965 1st quarter	13	283,514	176,268	459,782	35,368	76,241	44,922	121,163	9,320
2nd quarter	13	313,031	175,645	488,676	37,590	79,532	47,057	126,589	9,738
3rd quarter	13	201,327	140,244	341,571	26,275	57,701	36,036	93,737	7,211
4th quarter	13	271,502	160,514	432,016	33,232	67,502	46,225	113,727	8,748
1966 1st quarter	13	294,287	168,174	462,461	35,574	75,662	44,718	120,380	9,260
2nd quarter	13	309,350	174,797	484,147	37,242	76,266	47,362	123,628	9,510
3rd quarter	13	206,248	127,895	334,143	25,703	56,128	40,758	96,886	7,453
4th quarter	13	168,799	154,129	322,928	24,841	52,558	45,223	97,781	7,522
1967 1st quarter	13	228,687	158,877	387,564	29,813	54,850	40,382	95,232	7,326
1966 February	4	91,484	53,838	145,322	36,331	23,096	14,199	37,295	9,324
March	5	123,351	64,988	188,339	37,668	32,582	17,196	49,778	9,956
April	4	89,607	54,049	143,656	35,914	22,761	13,354	36,115	9,029
1967 February	4	68,406	52,714	121,120	30,280	16,867	13,172	30,039	7,510
March	5	95,714	58,232	153,946	30,789	21,550	14,678	36,228	7,246
April	4	88,951	53,235	142,186	35,547	20,135	12,514	32,649	8,162

Table 2. Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For Home Market	For Export	Total	For Home Market	For Export	Total
1963	79·9	54·1	134·0	19·9	13·7	33·6
1964	96·8	58·8	155·6	23·8	15·0	38·7
1965	89·1	54·4	143·5	23·4	14·5	37·9
1966	81·6	52·1	133·6	21·7	14·9	36·6
1965 1st quarter	90·5	53·1	143·6	24·6	14·4	39·0
2nd quarter	92·6	55·8	148·4	25·3	15·0	40·3
3rd quarter	81·0	56·1	137·1	22·4	13·8	36·1
4th quarter	92·4	52·5	144·9	21·4	14·9	36·3
1966 1st quarter	92·8	50·6	143·4	24·1	14·4	38·5
2nd quarter	91·7	55·7	147·3	24·2	14·9	39·1
3rd quarter	84·6	52·0	136·6	21·9	15·7	37·6
4th quarter	57·1	50·1	107·2	16·6	14·4	31·0
1967 1st quarter	73·7	49·0	122·8	18·0	13·3	31·3
1966 July	88·3	54·3	142·6	22·2	16·1	38·3
August	89·8	53·2	143·0	22·5	15·8	38·3
September	75·7	48·5	124·2	21·0	15·2	36·3
October	64·4	49·3	113·7	17·8	14·3	32·1
November	44·8	48·8	93·6	15·5	14·4	29·9
December	62·3	52·1	114·4	16·6	14·5	31·1
1967 January	69·5	47·9	117·4	16·9	13·4	30·2
February	69·4	50·9	120·3	17·5	13·4	30·9
March	82·3	48·3	130·6	19·7	13·2	32·9
April	85·0	53·2	138·2	21·0	12·9	33·9
Average of:						
Nov. 1967 to Jan. 1967	58·9	49·6	108·5	16·3	14·1	30·4
Feb. to April 1967	78·9	50·8	129·7	19·4	13·1	32·6
Percentage change	+34	+2	+20	+19	−7	+7

BRITISH CAR BODY PLANT ASSEMBLY IN IRAN



His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran inspecting the body assembly line of the Iran National Company's new plant for the production of Rootes cars in Teheran which he opened on May 13. With the Shah is Mr. Mahmoud Khayami, managing director of Iran National, and behind them are (left to right) Dr. Alikhani, Economics Minister, Mr. Ahmed Khayami, chairman of Iran National, Mr. Abas Hovayda, the Prime Minister, and Empress Farah. £30 million-worth of Hillman cars will be produced at the plant by the end of 1970.

Big opening for go-ahead exporters

Ambitious exporters – and importers – can now fly their cargo to Italy by Argosy 222. Alitalia (in conjunction with BEA) operate 12 flights a week to Milan. Two flights per day on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Maximum payload, 11 tons. The Argosy takes 6 standard international pallets measuring 108 x 88 inches. Largest possible acceptable dimensions: 420 x 98 x 66 inches. So think big, gentlemen!

See your Forwarding Agent. Or call our office in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow or Dublin.

ALITALIA

ALITALIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

A complete advisory service for import/export the whole world over.

AITC

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in March

THE Ministry of Technology reports that the first estimates for March suggest a levelling off in production in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (first column of table 1). After allowing for seasonal factors production during the first quarter of the year was 2 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and at the same level as the first quarter of 1966, which is also the average level for the whole of last year.

In the wider group of engineering industries covered by tables 2 and 3 (including some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering) the preliminary seasonally adjusted figures for home and export deliveries in March were a little higher than in February. In the first quarter of the year exports were 8 per cent below the high level attained in the last quarter of 1966 and just below the average for the whole year. Net new export orders were 3 per cent lower in the first quarter leaving order books at the end of March 2 per cent lower than at the end of December 1966. Home deliveries in the first quarter of 1967 were very slightly higher than in the previous quarter and net new orders recovered a little from the low level in the last quarter of 1966. Home orders-on-hand at the end of March, however, were 2 per cent lower than at the end of December 1966. Export order books have been declining continuously since the first quarter of 1966 and home order books since the first quarter of 1965.

Table 1. Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	165	165	167	111
1966	152	149	157	154	155	152	116
1965 1st quarter	144	142	146	168	168	168	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	147	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	143	155	165	165	167	115
1966 1st quarter	152	147	159	165	164	170	120
2nd quarter	149	145	156	163	162	164	113
3rd quarter	153	151	156	160	160	160	110
4th quarter	155	153	158	154	155	152	125
1967 1st quarter	152*	..	..	152*	152*	152*	123
1966 April	151	148	157	164	162	168	
May	149	146	155	163	161	167	
June	146	141	155	163	162	164	
July	156	154	159	162	162	161	
August	155	154	159	161	161	160	
September	147	145	150	160	160	160	
October	154	153	156	160	159	160	
November	154	152	156	157	157	157	
December	157	155	161	154	155	152	
1967 January	149*	..	..	154*	155*	153*	
February	153*	..	..	153*	154*	152*	
March	153*	..	..	152*	152*	152*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	152	153	158				
Previous 3 months shown	155	151	156				
Percentage change (5)	—2	+2	+1	—1	—2	—1	

* Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

(*Continued on page* 1374)

INSTANT EXPORT

WE CAN HELP YOU THIS MONTH

Book advertisement space this week in MACHINERY LLOYD and within 10 days you will receive the first of subsequent weekly free issues of our 'Trade Intelligence' bulletins containing current buying enquiries from all over the world, details of calls for tender from overseas Government Departments and economic surveys. You can stop paying for translations of your incoming business letters from abroad and send them to us instead—we will let you have translations free of charge on a 48-hour return basis throughout the period of your contract. You can also tell us that you want first-class agents in any country overseas and we will help you to find them—free.

With enquiries still coming in from issues 10 years old it is clear that MACHINERY LLOYD brings excellent long-term results. Our free business services can help your Export Department this month—and for many years to come.

ABC
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

We will gladly send full details by return of post. No obligation — write today.

MACHINERY LLOYD AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

161-166 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

WORLD WIDE SERVICE AND SALES FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

AUSTRALIA

INFORMATION UNLIMITED

To any company, firm or individual interested in Australia we can be of invaluable help. We willingly supply trade introductions, reports on the Australian economy and much essential information on industrial, trade and service operations. In addition, we arrange services for portfolio investors and intending emigrants.

The publications which we have prepared are freely available and include:

"Australia—A Guide for New Companies"
"Australia—A Guide for Newcomers"
"Australia—A Guide for Portfolio Investors"
"How to Transfer Money to Australia"
"Housing in Australia"
"Climate in Australia"
"Monthly Wool Letter"
and Guide maps of principal cities illustrating points of interest.

You are cordially invited to complete and despatch the coupon below for a free copy of the booklet(s) applicable to your own requirement.

The National Bank of Australasia Limited

(Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia)

Established 1858
Nearly 1000 offices throughout Australia

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

Information Department:
6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2.

Please send a copy of your free booklet(s) as my interest is in

Company Establishment/Business Investment ☐
Emigration ☐ Business Travel ☐
Portfolio Investment ☐

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

BOT 5/67

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN MARCH, *continued*

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effect of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case, the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against February are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for January, February and March.

Table 2. Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) =100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	170	146	142
1966	153	143	150	153	142	148	153	145	156
1965 1st quarter	167	152	140	165	151	141	173	153	136
2nd quarter	166	138	142	164	139	143	172	138	142
3rd quarter	165	140	143	163	141	141	170	137	147
4th quarter	165	152	146	164	151	147	170	155	145
1966 1st quarter	164	147	149	162	145	148	171	152	150
2nd quarter	161	137	147	160	140	147	165	130	148
3rd quarter	159	146	152	158	145	149	161	149	158
4th quarter	153	142	153	153	138	149	153	151	167
1967 1st quarter*	150	144	151	150	142	150	150	147	155
1966 April	162	137	152	160	138	153	169	139	150
May	162	137	148	159	140	147	169	130	149
June	161	145	142	160	149	141	165	138	145
July	160	145	161	159	149	160	162	136	163
August	160	146	150	159	145	146	161	149	163
September	159	144	144	158	141	142	161	149	149
October	158	143	151	157	139	148	159	153	162
November	155	142	154	156	138	148	156	151	173
December	153	142	155	153	141	150	153	146	167
1967 January*	153	142	151	153	140	152	152	146	149
February*	151	144	148	151	142	146	152	147	156
March*	150	..	154	150	..	152	150	..	159
Average:									
Latest 3 months		144	151		142	150		147	155
Previous 3 months		142	153		138	149		151	167
Percentage change (4)	—2	+1	—2	—2	+3	+1	—2	—3	—8

* Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

(*Continued on page* 1376)

Invest £1,000 in plant or machinery Get back £450 each time

PLANNING AHEAD, INVESTING NOW—these are the keys to successful industrial development in the '70s.
Our job in Industrial Expansion at the Board of Trade is to help you plan ahead in the way most profitable to you. In the new Development Areas grants are available to cover 45% of the cost of most plant and machinery—nearly double the grants elsewhere—and 25% or even 35% of the cost of new buildings or extensions providing employment. These are two of the financial benefits we can offer you in the new Development Areas of **Scotland, Wales, the North, Merseyside** and the **South-West.**
Add a wide range of assistance in training labour, help with rented or even rent-free factories, also loans for working capital, and you can see the advantages you gain from expansion in these areas.

Contact Industrial Expansion at Headquarters, London, or your nearest Board of Trade Regional Office now.

Under the Local Employment Acts we have already offered more than £220 million in assistance to over 4,000 expansion projects. Perhaps we can also help you.

We shall be glad to discuss your problem with you. Meanwhile we will send you our booklets "Room to Expand" giving full details of the financial advantages available both in the new areas and Northern Ireland. Ask us for these booklets today.

Invest NOW for the '70s

For advice and action contact
Industrial Expansion
at the
Board of Trade

VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 · Tel: 01-222 7877 Ext. 3333
or your nearest Board of Trade Regional Office

Table 3. Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1966	152	143	150	152	142	148	154	145	156
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter	161	139	147	161	142	146	163	129	148
3rd quarter	159	134	141	158	132	139	161	142	145
4th quarter	152	141	159	152	136	154	154	156	173
1967 1st quarter*	150	145	151	150	145	149	149	146	158
1966 January	163	145	145	161	145	145	172	145	146
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	162	166	162	166	166	170	149	167
April	163	127	140	161	126	139	168	128	145
May	163	145	146	161	148	146	166	134	146
June	161	144	154	161	150	154	163	124	153
July	160	141	148	160	138	147	162	153	149
August	160	125	126	160	122	122	162	133	136
September	159	138	149	158	136	149	161	142	149
October	158	149	156	157	143	152	160	163	166
November	156	141	160	155	134	154	158	161	175
December	152	135	162	152	132	157	154	145	178
1967 January*	151	138	144	151	138	143	153	138	146
February*	151	147	154	150	145	150	151	153	166
March*	150	151	156	150	152	155	149	148	161

* Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

ECGD Quarterly statement

DURING THE quarter ended March 31, 1967, the Export Credits Guarantee Department assumed liability:

(a) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949-1967, up to a maximum of £138,015,439 in respect of guarantees amounting to £220,322,734,

(b) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949-1967 up to a maximum of £104,947,857 in respect of guarantees amounting to £112,357,428.

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

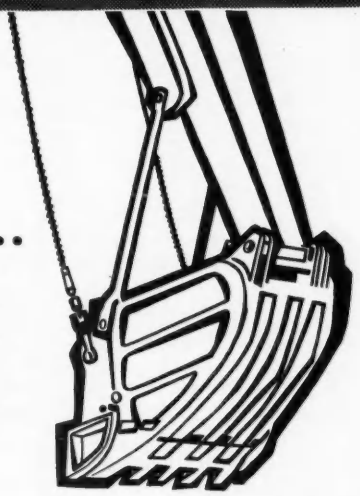
IN THE MONTH of April 1967 22 new private companies having a total nominal capital of just over £559,000 and one company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-April 1967 88 companies with a total nominal capital of almost £963,000 were registered as compared with 106 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £523,000 registered in the same period 1966.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
are on sale at
Hong Kong Government Office,
54, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

considering Canada?

for new building sites...



Consult us at the ground-work stage. Use the co-ordinated services of Royal Bank's over 1000 branches throughout Canada. There are many ways in which we can provide practical help to anyone wishing to begin, or extend, business interests in Canada. Enquire at either of our two London offices.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated in Canada in 1869 with limited liability

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL · ASSETS OVER $6,500,000,000

LONDON BRANCHES: MAIN BRANCH 6 Lothbury EC2 · MONarch 6633

WEST END 2 Cockspur Street SW1 · WHItehall 7921

The largest air cargo doors to the Middle and Far East!

TMA EXPORTISE

And we take pride in them! Your largest and most difficult consignments can be easily loaded when you ship via TMA exportise. Our team of freight specialists is always on hand to help you find and develop new markets, and TMA's operational flexibility and efficient branch communication provide quick solutions to your freight problems. (TMA scheduled services have now been extended and operate from London to Beirut, and on to Bangkok.) Consult TMA or your own air cargo agent about your next export problem.

TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN AIRWAYS S.A.L.

144 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. Telephone: HUNter 4186/9

London Airport Office: Tel. SKYport 1344/5 and 9268. Glasgow Office: Tel. TAN 2482 and TAN 1111 extn 238

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of continuous filament yarns of man-made fibres) in March was 22 per cent less than in March 1966. This comparison will be affected to some extent by the earlier occurrence of Easter which last year fell in April.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in the three months January-March the amount of cloth woven was 18 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1966. Production of single yarn and the amount of yarn doubled were 16 and 13 per cent less respectively.

Production in the cotton industry

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (*c*)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	..	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	..	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	..	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	..	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	..	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	..	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	0·77	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	0·91	19·5	12·0
1966	8·77	2·62	2·37	2·12	1·20	17·6	11·9
1966 March*	9·53	2·87	2·55	2·37	1·17	19·6	13·2
April	8·64	2·52	2·31	2·15	1·19	18·4	11·9
May	9·72	2·93	2·60	2·48	1·25	20·0	13·2
June*	7·19	2·31	2·09	1·90	1·07	18·2	12·0
July	7·64	2·18	2·13	2·06	1·04	11·2	8·5
August*	9·18	2·71	2·33	2·19	0·98	18·5	12·3
September	7·80	2·36	2·18	1·95	1·30	16·3	11·1
October	9·70	2·82	2·58	1·97	1·45	18·3	12·2
November*	9·41	2·82	2·54	1·95	1·41	17·5	11·9
December	7·59	2·30	2·16	1·73	1·23	14·2	9·6
1967 January	8·37	2·54	2·32	2·03	1·33	16·6	11·3
February	8·35	2·44	2·31	2·09	1·44	16·5	11·4
March*	7·29	2·15	2·10	1·93	1·34	14·2	10·0

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarns spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (*c*) Deliveries.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in March was 17 per cent less than in March 1966. This comparison will be affected, however, by the earlier occurrence of Easter which last year fell in April.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rates of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 16 and 3 per cent less respectively than in March 1966. The rate of production of wool and hair tops was 12 per cent less and of man-made fibre tops 7 per cent less.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (*a*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*b*)		Blankets (*a*)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.					Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	3·7	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	5·3	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	9·4	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	9·1	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	8·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	10·5	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	14·2	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	14·3	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1966	97·0	57·4	15·7	78·7	55·2	42·1	33·5	7·6
1966 1st qtr.	104·9	63·4	15·6	83·7	59·8	41·9	37·8	8·1
2nd qtr.	102·1	60·1	15·7	81·8	57·1	42·4	31·7	6·3
3rd qtr.	87·8	53·0	15·2	69·8	50·4	41·9	29·9	7·1
4th qtr.	93·3	53·3	16·4	79·5	53·6	42·2	34·5	9·1
1967 1st qtr.	94·5	56·4	14·4	77·1	50·5	39·1	35·2	7·0
1966 Jan.	33·7	20·1	5·0	27·2	19·7	14·4	12·4	2·9
Feb.	32·9	20·1	5·1	26·2	18·7	13·0	12·1	2·6
Mar.	38·3	23·2	5·6	30·3	21·5	14·5	13·4	2·6
1967 Jan.	31·9	19·2	5·0	25·9	17·8	13·7	12·0	2·7
Feb.	31·1	18·7	4·7	25·3	16·2	12·5	11·5	2·3
Mar.	31·5	18·5	4·7	25·9	16·5	12·9	11·7	2·0

(*a*) Estimated. (*b*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of wool textile products

Quarters or quarterly averages

	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics		Other wool textile products (*a*)	Total
	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. sq. yds.	£m.	£m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1962	8·46	19·55	4·57	7·37	15·53	22·02	0·74	29·30
1963	10·71	24·00	5·32	8·47	15·94	22·32	0·75	32·72
1964	9·60	18·79	5·52	8·03	16·81	22·36	1·03	32·95
1965	7·24	16·00	5·13	7·55	17·00	22·19	1·15	30·52
1966	7·17	15·67	5·02	7·38	15·96	20·29	0·92	29·07
1965								
1st qtr.	7·72	16·41	5·40	7·82	15·79	20·83	1·06	29·97
2nd qtr.	7·09	15·87	5·00	7·54	17·32	22·24	1·10	30·51
3rd qtr.	6·79	15·31	5·03	7·53	17·93	23·32	1·25	31·00
4th qtr.	7·38	16·41	5·08	7·31	16·96	22·39	1·17	30·58
1966								
1st qtr.	7·50	16·86	5·11	7·42	16·29	21·14	0·91	29·80
2nd qtr.	7·39	16·05	5·01	7·50	15·20	19·06	0·92	28·52
3rd qtr.	6·67	14·38	4·66	6·62	15·62	19·85	0·91	27·85
4th qtr.	7·13	15·38	5·29	7·96	16·75	21·13	0·95	30·13
1967								
1st qtr.	6·77	15·31	4·99	7·55	15·36	19·97	0·97	28·09

(*a*) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.
Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table: sheep's or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rag and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 6147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4 (City 3718).**

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

IN THE FIRST two months of 1967, order books in the textile and clothing group of industries which had been falling since the summer of 1966 lengthened slightly but, in March, fell back to the December level. Net new orders received during the first quarter of 1967, although 7 per cent less than in the second quarter of 1966, have recovered from the low levels of last autumn and were 12 per cent above the fourth quarter of last year. Deliveries, which fell by 6 per cent between the second and fourth quarters of 1966, seem to have levelled off in the first quarter of 1967.

The above comparisons are based on the series in the accompanying table which have been adjusted for seasonal variations.

Textile and clothing industries (a)

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	April 1959 = 100		Average 1959 deliveries = 100		Average 1959 deliveries = 100	
1960	136		103		103	
1961	104		91		99	
1962	100		92		93	
1963	117		100		95	
1964	124		99		98	
1965	121		98		99	
1966*	104		92		96	
	Un-adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Un-adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Un-adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1965 1st quarter	121	122	97	96	99	97
2nd quarter	127	123	102	101	97	99
3rd quarter	117	124	87	100	95	100
4th quarter	121	121	107	95	103	98
1966 1st quarter	122	122	100	100	101	99
2nd quarter	127	124	102	100	97	99
3rd quarter	109	115	74	86	92	96
4th quarter*	104	104	92	83	96	93
1967 1st quarter*	104	104	91	93	91	92
1966 January	121	121	92	98	95	100
February	120	120	100	97	104	99
March	122	122	108	103	103	98
April	123	123	98	100	95	99
May	128	124	113	106	100	102
June	127	124	96	95	96	97
July	122	122	75	91	89	98
August	115	118	65	84	85	96
September	109	115	83	83	100	92
October*	105	107	94	75	104	93
November*	107	103	104	83	100	91
December*	104	104	78	91	85	93
1967 January*	106	105	89	96	87	91
February*	106	106	98	95	98	93
March*	104	104	86	90	89	93

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
*Provisional.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Salt for March 1967
Home Grown Timber for March 1967

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Perambulators, Bed Folders and Push Chairs for January-March 1967
Clothing: Quarterly Supplement for October-December 1966
Linen for January-March 1967
Photographic Equipment for October-December 1966
Narrow Fabrics for December-February 1967
Agricultural Machinery for October-December 1966

DANISH, GERMAN AND BELGIAN EXPERTS STUDY BRITISH FASHION FABRICS

As part of a drive to sell more British fashion fabrics overseas the Textile Council and the British National Export Council brought buyers from Denmark and Germany to Britain from May 7 to 12 to see the new season's ranges of dress fabrics. The visitors saw the ranges of 55 leading British firms at central venues in London and Manchester. From left to right: Mr. R. Russell, of the Consulate-General in Aarhus, with Mr. H. Alexander, representing Schwarzschild Ochs Ltd., and Herr Toldstrup of Denmark, at Celanese House, London.

Six fashion journalists from leading Belgian newspapers and journals spent a week in Britain visiting wool textile mills in Yorkshire and Scotland and fashion houses in London as guests of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation and the British National Export Council. In the picture taken at Dobroyd Ltd., Huddersfield (left to right) are Mr. D. Keith Haigh (managing director), Miss Yvonne Nonneman (Gazet van Antwerpen, Antwerp), Miss Annie Boden (Het Laatste Niews, Brussels) and Mrs. Monique Verbeeck (Femmes d'Aujourd'Hui, Brussels). The other journalists in the party were Mrs. Helene Francois (Le Soir, Brussels), Mrs. Suzanne Bastien (Libelle, Antwerp) and Mrs. Alice de Vyver (La Derniere Heure, Brussels).

The GOODS CONTROL OFFICE OF BUCHAREST

carries out on request quality and quantity control of export, import and transit goods, supervises loading, stowing, etc.

At customers' request, the Goods Control Office of Bucharest handles chemicals, oil products, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, agricultural products and meat, wooden products and furniture:

★ quality control, piece by piece or by sampling;

★ quantity control, sizes and specifications, total or by sampling;

★ perishable goods control;

★ sampling;

★ selecting, taring, equalizing of goods; loading; stacking and stowing into freight cars, on board ship and in storehouses;

★ laboratory analyses;

★ control of transport facilities;

★ special service: tallying, gauging and sanitary control of ships at shipowners' request in the ports of Constantza (Black Sea), Galatz and Braila (Danube).

With its agencies and fixed control points located in important production centres, at frontier points and in ports, as well as through its up-to-date laboratories, the Goods Control Office of Bucharest is in a position to carry out competent, objective control within the time required.

The Goods Control Office of Bucharest issues inspection certificates for the control performed.

The Goods Control Office's services may be hired by permanent contracts or by single control orders transmitted by mail, cable or telex.

Remember :

THE GOODS CONTROL OFFICE

22, N. Bălcescu Blvd., Bucharest—Romania

International Telephone: 86. Telex: 011355. Cables: OCEME—Bucharest

For further information apply to the Romanian Commercial Office, 26 Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Hard selling at British Industrial Fair, Toronto

'MANY OF US in Canada are Anglophiles. We would like to see you flourish but these days we have to be sold.' This comment by the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce on the opening day of the National Industrial Production Show held in Toronto from May 1-5 was answered by a week of hard selling by 250 executives representing some 300 British companies who exhibited more than six million dollars worth of up-to-date machinery and equipment in a self-contained British Industrial Fair. This 'fair within a fair' accounted for more than a quarter of the total of the Production Show area and was mounted by British Overseas Fairs Ltd.

The primary aim was to demonstrate products resulting from Britain's most advanced technological developments and research and to convince Canadian buyers of her ability to deliver the right goods at the right time and at the right price. As Mr. Peter Allen, chairman of the Committee for Exports to Canada, put it in a speech to buyers, Britain was there to sell and sell hard, asking nothing more than fair conditions of competition.

In the international section of the Production Show the competition was in full force, with equipment on display from 22 countries. Whilst United States' products still predominated, machine tools from two Eastern Bloc countries, USSR and Hungary were on display for the first time. Japan had a large stand which was opened by the President of the Japan External Trade Organization of Tokyo. The Italian Government was also a major national exhibitor with a section sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade with the co-operation of the Italian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association. Other foreign equipment came from Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, France, Germany, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. However, in terms of design and presentation, the impressive British exhibition, which occupied the entire Automotive Building of 186,000 square feet, was the highlight of the show and demonstrated that Britain is as lively, inventive and design conscious as ever.

The Production Show is now the largest of its kind in North America and is becoming increasingly concentrated on machine tool exhibits, but other equipment on show included chemical plant, chemicals, diesel engines, electrical and electronic equipment, rubber and plastics products, gauges and tools, mechanical handling equipment, pumps, valves, compressors and hydraulic equipment, scientific instruments, special steels and structural steel products, not to mention a number of ancillary services. The British Industrial Fair showed a similar range of exhibits – with similar emphasis, too, on machine tools – but extending through to banking, containerization services and shipping, with a notable contribution from Manchester Liners Ltd., one of whose modern vessels was the first to enter the Port of Toronto this season and was accorded the traditional civic reception. A popular feature was a British pub installed by Whitbreads. The 'Britannia Inn' included an exhibitors' and buyers' lounge which proved so popular that the abundant supplies of beer barely held out.

The British show within a show included a novel and highly successful exhibit by the Ministry of Technology under the title 'Ideas for Sale – Ideas from Britain'. British manufacturers collaborated with the Ministry in presenting a variety of exciting products and concepts, from machine tool controls, dry separation techniques for mineral processes, lightweight diesel engines and textile yarn treatment processes through to a unique multi-purpose harvester, all of which attracted great interest from Canadian industrialists, many of them interested in licensing arrangements.

Another exhibit on the Ministry of Technology stand was an industrial air-bearing shown by the British Aircraft Corporation. A working model of it, made specially by the National Engineering Laboratory and suitably inscribed, was presented to the Hon. Robert Winters, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he was received at the British Industrial Fair on opening day by the British High Commissioner, Mr. Peter Allen, chairman, and Sir Ralph Perring, vice-chairman of the Committee for Exports to Canada, Mr. W. P. N. Edwards, chairman of British Overseas Fairs Ltd., and Mr. G. H. S. Jackson, Senior Trade Commissioner and Head of the British Government Office in Toronto.

Hard selling in the British pavilion was not restricted to buyers from Ontario. Over 200 senior Canadian executives – presidents and vice-presidents of Canadian companies, purchasing agents, Ministers of Trade and Industry and Government officials – were flown from points as far apart in Canada as Saskatchewan and Newfoundland to attend a series of Provincial Days which included hospitality and a tour of the British exhibits along with eminent personalities of Canadian-British trade.

Concentration on serious business did not exclude the lighter touch, manifested by wit and humour in stand layout and even by the occasional contrast of heavy equipment ostensibly manned by pretty hostesses. Samuel Fox & Company Ltd., holders of the Queen's Award to Industry 1967, exhibited a dress made of woven razor blades, a novel way of displaying the stainless steel strip of which they are the world's foremost manufacturer, with important and valuable export business. Again on the lighter side, the organizers ran a contest with two return trips to London via BOAC as the prize.

Visually the British pavilion had the immense advantage of unified layout with emphasis on display of design and movement; for example, Joshua Shaw's revolutionary side-loader deftly shifted stands of timber for hours on end, to the fascination of scores of buyers. Machine tools were demonstrated constantly, and so there was nothing static about the fair – not even the hard pressed barmen in the Britannia Inn, who could scarcely serve the Whitbread beer fast enough to satisfy the tremendous demand.

By common consent British Overseas Fairs Ltd. set new standards of presentation in the British Industrial Fair within the Canadian Production Show 1967. But what did it all add up to in solid business? It is always hard to assess the results of a trade fair immediately after the event but a final survey revealed that nearly 90 per cent of all exhibitors were genuinely satisfied with the results of their participation and that 88 per cent got serious trade inquiries likely to lead to future business. A high percentage anticipate increased sales of their products in Canada following the fair. Machine tools, which represented nearly half our exhibits with 151 examples in the British building alone, scored a major success. One exhibitor reported that he had received more inquiries in the first two days of the fair than in the whole of the previous 12 months. This surge of interest is particularly gratifying because not all British machine tool manufacturers have hitherto achieved the impact in Canada which the scale of the market warrants.

Many exhibitors had been trading with Canada for years without significant success but decided that Centennial Year was the right time to tackle the vastly expanding Canadian market with a new spirit of aggressive determination and, perhaps, different techniques. One such exhibitor with 20 years of only marginal success now calculates that as a result of the fair his business next year will be tripled.

The Ministry of Technology exhibit was particularly apt at a time when we are presenting Britain in Canada as a dynamic inventive society geared to face the challenge of change. As a result of the fair a number of British ideas and hardware will be sold or licensed for production in Canada and the United States.

The Production Show is for buyers only and it is particularly gratifying that some 35,000 visitors went to the British Industrial Fair alone. Its impact is likely to last for some time as salesmen follow up serious inquiries for British equipment but, of course, this is only the first of three major trade promotions directed at Canada in this Centennial Year, the second being the British Columbia International Trade Fair in Vancouver from May 17-27, where British Overseas Fairs Ltd. are also responsible for a British pavilion. A major British Week, organized by the Board of Trade, will take place in Toronto from October 12-21.

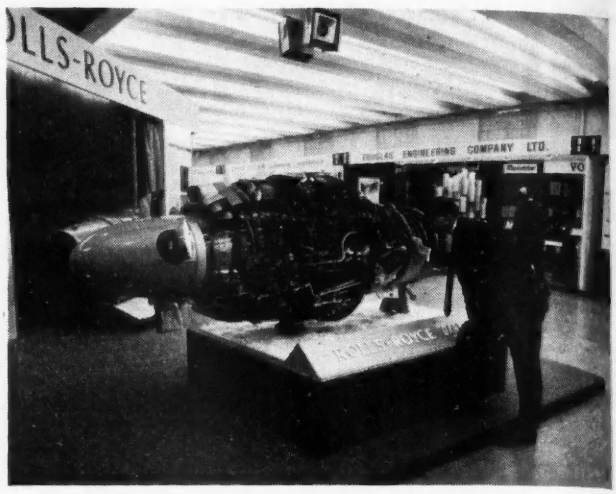
Lord Brown opens Interleather

'LEATHER is one of this country's very valuable exports,' said Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, in his speech at the opening of the International Leather and Components Fair on May 22.

'This is only the fifth Interleather,' he continued, 'and the organizers should be congratulated on having built it into an event of major importance for both the home and overseas industries in such a short space of time.

'The leather industry as a whole is deserving of hearty congratulations for its performance in the last few years,' said Lord Brown. 'I am told that despite difficulties in the supply of raw materials the value of exports of leather rose to a record total of nearly £24 million in 1966. This represents an increase of nearly 40 per cent since 1960 and it is particularly gratifying to note that not only have our exports risen in markets where conditions for trade have been made easier, such as in EFTA, but they have also continued to rise steadily in markets where we still face barriers, such as the EEC and the United States.

'I would like specially to congratulate the firm of James Garner & Company Ltd., who have this year won the Queen's Award for



Some 35,000 buyers visited the British Industrial Fair, the 'fair within a fair' at the National Industrial Production Show, Toronto. According to a final survey at the fair, nearly 90 per cent of all British exhibitors were well satisfied with the results of their participation, one machine tool manufacturer reporting that he had received more inquiries in the first two days of the fair than in the whole of the previous 12 months. Right: one of the exhibits which attracted the interest of Canadian buyers. Left: general view of the fair.

The massive bulk of the British pavilion, rising out of the water, is a focal point for crowds strolling through 'Expo 67', Canada's centennial exhibition in Montreal, which runs until October.

An unusual view of the British pavilion seen from the minirail station on Notre Dame Island.

their achievements in the field of exports. I hope that their success will act as a spur to others.'

Interleather was held from May 22 to 25, at Alexandra Palace, and was organized by Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd.

Mr. Edmund Dell at Paris Exhibition

MR. EDMUND DELL, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, visited the Paris Heating and Air Conditioning Exhibition on 'British Day', on May 18. In his speech, Mr. Dell said the exhibition offered opportunities for comparing progress made in various countries and for the interchange of ideas on future developments.

Mr. Dell continued: 'Modern industrial conditions require large markets. Only when there is a steady demand on a reasonable scale for a particular range of products can economic production be achieved, by the use of such up-to-date techniques as automation, numerically-controlled machine tools, managerial control by computers, etc. And only under these conditions can full advantage be taken of the latest advances in technology.

'To establish favourable market conditions international co-operation is needed. This is particularly true in Western Europe where all efforts to bring down the barriers to international trade are thus especially welcome. I regard it as highly auspicious, therefore, that this exhibition should be held at this moment when Britain has just applied for membership of the European Economic Community'.

The exhibition, which ran from May 16-25, was the first of its kind to be staged in Paris. It was held in conjunction with the Fourth International Heating and Ventilating Congress, which ran from May 17-23. It is hoped to publish a report of the exhibition in the June 2 issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

New trade opportunities for British firms at Hanover

A report from the British Consulate-General, Hanover.

THE TWENTY-FIRST Hanover Fair, held from April 29 to May 7, concentrated on capital and investment goods, with the main emphasis on mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. The tendency to increase the overall coverage persists, and this year saw exhibits ranging from nuclear power equipment to lampshades and occupied a net display area of 395,651 square metres. A new hall was brought into use, providing additional accommodation for the office equipment industry, but in spite of this, and of the now effective 'turn-about' arrangements under which particular industries alternate year-about with others in order that all may enjoy better facilities, it was still not possible to satisfy all demands for yet more space.

There were 5,241 independent exhibitors, of whom more than a fifth came from countries outside Germany. Eastern Europe showed the largest proportionate increase but, as in former years, France produced the largest crop of foreign exhibitors (186) followed by Great Britain (132). (All these figures exclude the large number of foreign exhibitors showing goods on stands belonging to agents or subsidiaries.) The Board of Trade sponsored nine Joint Venture stands, in addition to manning an official Information Office in the International Centre – the largest official participation yet seen in Hanover, the significance of which did not pass unremarked. Many of the companies showing on these Joint Ventures were in Hanover for the first time; a few had never before shown their products overseas. All found it a useful and stimulating experience. The Business Equipment Trade Association and the British Stationery and Office Equipment Association were particularly gratified by the results achieved by their members; among these Roneo Ltd. aroused considerable interest in their new duplicator, which reproduces excellent quality colour prints – all the machines brought here were sold on the spot; Letraset Ltd. and Block & Anderson Ltd. were most successful with their instant lettering, while Goodhale Distributors Ltd., exhibiting their paper guillotine for the first time outside the United Kingdom, were overwhelmed with requests for agencies.

It has been estimated that about 100,000 visitors came to the fair each day. Some 80 delegations from foreign countries including Finland, France, Austria, India, Japan and the United States were received, besides many individual buyers from all over the world. British exhibitors, on Joint Venture stands and showing independently, received promising inquiries, in many cases backed by firm orders, from far and wide. Latin America and Eastern Europe in particular offered tempting prospects of new trade opportunities. British manufacturers who regularly come to Hanover to show their wares to faithful customers from Europe and the Middle East reported a steady normal flow of business. The many conferences and technical discussions arranged on the fair premises also contributed to the utility of the exercise.

Yet the general opinion remains that this was a 'dull' fair, and little would have been lost had it been cut from nine days to four or five. Most of the serious business took place on two days only, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2 and 3. Other days saw a large invasion by the general public, but a very reduced number of trade inquiries. In some quarters, this is blamed on the fact that only three of the nine days during which the fair was open were normal working days – two weekends and two public holidays account for the rest. Others attribute the rather apathetic attitude of the German buyer to the sluggish state of the German economy, and the reluctance of the German businessman to spend money in the prevailing climate.

But to look upon Hanover as only or chiefly a German trade fair is to under-rate its importance. Over the years it has built up a reputation as an 'international shop window'. Buyer and seller alike come to Hanover to find new developments, new opportunities, new contacts, and to greet old friends and renew existing associations. This year's exhibition conformed to the well-established pattern.

New packaging ideas at Pakex 67

MAJOR PACKAGING DEVELOPMENTS from all over the world were shown by the 430 exhibitors at Pakex 67, the International Packaging Exhibition held at Earls Court from May 22 to 26. About one-third of the exhibitors came from overseas, representing 16 countries.

The organizers, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., are expecting attendance figures for overseas buyers to break all records this year – one of the factors expected to help is a hotel and travel package deal arranged from Frankfurt, Zürich and Milan.

One of the principal themes of Pakex 67 is cost-cutting ideas in packaging. Economies in overall packaging costs can be made by the use of new materials and new techniques to enable lightweight disposable packs to take the place of heavy returnable containers, elimination of overpacking, and faster, more productive packaging machinery; visitors to the exhibition had the opportunity to assess which of these and other methods were most suitable for their particular products.

The organizers of the exhibition also point out that packaging's contribution to quality and reliability is of particular interest during Quality and Reliability Year. Most manufacturers, they say, now realize that the quality of their products when they reach the consumer is often directly dependent upon the effectiveness of the packaging. This is why an ever-increasing number of packaging methods are based upon a scientific evaluation of package performance.

Last year Britain spent some £720 million on all forms of packaging materials for heavy industrial goods and consumer products for both home and overseas markets.

A scene from the 7th International Trade Fair, Tokyo, which closed on May 7. Twenty British firms took part on a Joint Venture basis with the Board of Trade and the London Chamber of Commerce.

HRH Princess Alexandra opens British Columbia International Trade Fair

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS Princess Alexandra opened the British Columbia International Trade Fair on May 18.

After the opening ceremony Princess Alexandra toured the fair, including the 30,000 square foot British Pavilion, the largest single exhibit in the show. Within the Pavilion, organized by British Overseas Fairs Ltd., some 60 British companies and their Canadian associates or agents had mounted a varied and vigorous promotion for industrial and consumer goods aimed at the booming west coast market of North America.

The European Toy Institute Congress

THE EUROPEAN Toy Institute Congress took place at the Royal Garden Hotel, London, from May 22 to 23, and was attended by delegates from Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. The delegates were welcomed by Sir Keith Joseph, MP. After an address by the president of the Institute, Mr. F. W. Stacey, of the Home Office, read a paper 'Toy safety and the consumer', and Dr. David Morris one on 'The educational value of toys'.

During the remainder of the congress there were general discussions on the retail, wholesale, and manufacturing aspects of the European toy industry.

Mr. J. Sharpe (left), general manager (sales) of EMI Electronics, explains some of the company's range of special valves and tubes to Mr. F. C. Everson (centre), Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy in Paris. For the first time outside the United Kingdom, EMI demonstrated the 4-stage image intensifier tube at the Paris Electronic Components Exhibition. The image intensifier is capable of giving a light gain of 10⁶ at 4,500 angstroms with 35-40 KV overall, and has application in many scientific fields, notably nuclear and ion physics, astronomy and microscopy.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Britain's £½ million grant to British Honduras

THE MINISTRY of Overseas Development announce that the British Government is making available £524,532 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds towards the cost of rehabilitating Belize International Airport in British Honduras, which will enable it to be used by jet airliners on international flights. The total cost is expected to be £924,532. The contract for the work, which will include strengthening and lengthening the runway in addition to other ancillary works, has been awarded to Hadsphaltic International Limited, a subsidiary of Hadsphaltic Construction Company, of Redhill, Surrey.

Commonwealth economic planners to meet in Nairobi

THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT announces that co-operation in economic planning, technical assistance and trade promotion are the main items on the agenda of a Commonwealth Conference which opened in Nairobi on May 24. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya, is expected to address the meeting.

The conference, which is officially entitled 'A Meeting of Senior Commonwealth Officials on Co-operation in Planning, Commonwealth Assistance and Trade Promotion', is being organized and serviced with the assistance of the Host Government by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Secretary-General, Mr. Arnold Smith, will be attending with a team of Secretariat officials.

The conference will be held in the New Avenue Hotel, Nairobi, and will close on June 3.

The conference was called at the behest of Commonwealth Trade Ministers who, at their meeting in June 1966, reviewed aspects of Commonwealth trade and came to the conclusion that there was continuing scope for its expansion and for initiatives to promote the interests of all Commonwealth countries which are at all the various stages of development. The Ministers asked the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of Senior Planning officials to go into these matters and to discuss such topics as planning techniques, regional co-operation in planning, and trade promotion.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their meeting in September 1966 considered a number of suggestions put forward by the Secretary-General for the implementation of their declared wish that the Commonwealth should make a further distinctive contribution of its own to the development of member countries by co-ordinated programmes of joint or bilateral projects as outlined in their communiques of 1964 and 1965 and in the Agreed Memorandum establishing the Secretariat. Prime Ministers decided that the Secretary-General's suggestions should be further examined at a meeting of senior officials of the Commonwealth.

Papers for the conference have been prepared by the Secretariat and by a number of Commonwealth governments.

It is expected that about 25 Commonwealth countries will be represented at the meeting. The delegates are led in most cases by Permanent Secretaries of Planning and Economic Affairs or Trade.

Singapore and Hungary

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Singapore and Hungary was signed in London on March 1, 1967. It remains in force for one year but is deemed to be automatically renewed unless and until either contracting party gives three months' notice of its intention to terminate.

Provision is made for m.f.n. treatment in all matters relating to trade between both countries, subject to any special agreements either contracting party may have with other countries; the encouragement of exports from and imports into their respective territories of the goods listed in the schedules to the Agreement; participation in trade fairs and exhibitions; exchange of visits of industrial and commercial experts; co-operation in the fields of industry, science and technical know-how and the establishment of trade representation in each country.

Any inquiries about this Agreement should be made to Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143.

Sweden and Poland

ACCORDING TO a communiqué issued by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a protocol to the three-year trade agreement between Sweden and Poland has been signed in Stockholm.

The protocol provides for increased Polish import quotas for iron and steel, machinery, chemicals, hides and skins, and paper and cardboard during 1967. In addition, new Polish import quotas have been established for Swedish tractors and transport vehicles. The communiqué adds that most of Sweden's imports from Poland are liberalized but that some items are still subject to restriction. Minor increases in a few quotas have been agreed. *No other information available.*

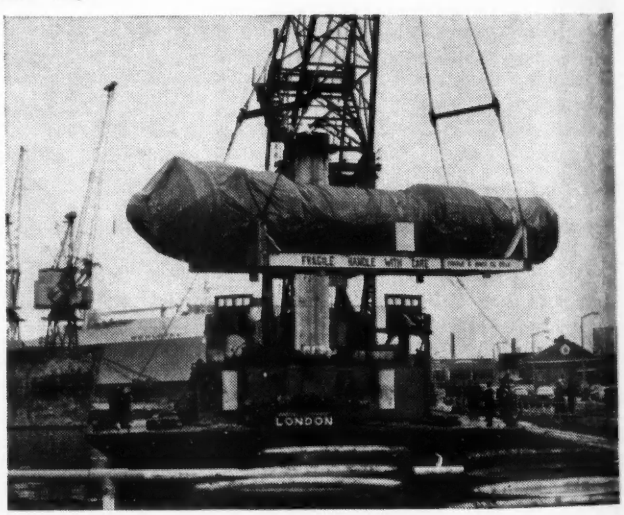
Syria and Ceylon

IT HAS BEEN reported that a Trade and Payments agreement was signed in Damascus in October 1966, and ratified in April 1967.

The principal products to be exchanged between the two countries are as follows:

From Syria	*From Ceylon*
Cotton	Tea
Cotton yarns	Pimento
Various textiles	Coconut
Cereals	Jute

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 462).



When the s.s. 'Cypros' sailed from London last week for the Rumanian port of Constantza, it carried as deck cargo a 70-ft. air separation column weighing just over 25 tons. The column, manufactured by British Oxygen Company, is one of many pieces of equipment being shipped from the United Kingdom by Lep Transport for a new chemical plant being built at the Galati Steelworks in Rumania.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.). Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

ALGERIA

(98/67) **Soap Factory Equipment** for Algerian Government. (Pre-qualification Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 20734/67.

ARGENTINA

Servicios Electricos del Gran, Buenos Aires:
(97/67) **Turbo-Alternator and Equipment.** July 31. E.S.B. 20787/67.*
(97/67) **Boiler and Equipment.** July 31. E.S.B. 20788/67.*

AUSTRALIA

(97/67) **Diesel Locomotive** for Aramac Shire Council, Queensland. June 7. E.S.B. 20906/67.*
(95/67) **Transformers** for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. June 26. E.S.B. 20562/67.*
(95/67) **Gas Pipeline Fittings** for Natural Gas Development, South Australia. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 20523/67.
(94/67) **Telephone Equipment** for Postmaster-General's Department. June 22. E.S.B. 20223/67.*
State Electricity Commission of Western Australia:
(98/67) **Cable and Busbar Interconnections.** June 22. E.S.B. 20111/67.*
(98/67) **Demineralizing Plant.** July 20. E.S.B. 20112/67.*
(98/67) **Water Pumps.** July 27. E.S.B. 20195/67.*
Victorian Railways:
(98/67) **Ballast Regulators.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 19082/67.*
(98/67) **Sleeper Renewing Machines.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 20193/67.*
(98/67) **Ballast Spot Tamping Machines.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 20194/67.*
(98/67) **Track Lining Machines.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 20224/67.*

BRAZIL

(94/67) **Shunt Reactors** for Central Electrica de Furnas. (Pre-qualification.) June 14. E.S.B. 20232/67.*

BURMA

(97/67) **Cigarette Manufacturing Plant** for Industrial Development Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 30. E.S.B. 2775/67.*
(95/67) **Pipes and Tubes** for People's Oil Industry. July 4. E.S.B. 20571/67.*
Union of Burma Railway Board:
(95/67) **Boilers for Locomotives.** June 19. E.S.B. 20572/67.*
(95/67) **Crane.** June 19. E.S.B. 20573/67.*
(99/67) **Shackle Plates.** June 30. E.S.B. 21265/67.*
(99/67) **Coupling Drawbars.** June 30. E.S.B. 21268/67.*

CANADA

(95/67) **Construction of Dam** for B.C. Hydro and Power Authority. August 30. E.S.B. 20570/67.*

CANARY ISLANDS

(99/67) **Hospital Project** for Tenerife Islands Council. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 12872/65.

CEYLON

(98/67) **Galvanized Iron Sheets** for Ceylon Transport Board. July 5. E.S.B. 20969/67.
(95/67) **Textile Accessories** for Department of Rural Development and Small Industries. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 20152/67.*
(96/67) **Flashlights and Bulbs** for Government Stores Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20149/67.*
(98/67) **Brass Bars** for State Hardware Corporation. June 20. E.S.B. 20970/67.

CHILE

(98/67) **Overhead Travelling Cranes** for Depto Ingenieria Mecanica de la Endesa. July 31. E.S.B. 20946/67.*

COLOMBIA

(98/67) **Transmission Line Towers** for Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 17867/67.*

COSTA RICA

(98/67) **Dental Units** for El Departamento de Aprovisionamiento de la Caja Costarricense. June 7. E.S.B. 20907/67.*

CYPRUS

(98/67) **Switchgear, Transformers, Cables** for Electricity Authority of Cyprus. August 14 and September 1. E.S.B. 20999/67.

ECUADOR

(96/67) **Construction of Pipeline** for Empresa de Ferrocarriles del Estado. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17834/67.*
(95/67) **Construction of Roads and Bridges** for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 15. E.S.B. 7205/67.*

EL SALVADOR

Proveeduria General de la Republica:
(98/67) **Bank Note Paper.** June 15. E.S.B. 21206/67.*
(98/67) **Newsprint and Ruled Paper.** June 8. E.S.B. 21208/67.*
(98/67) **Cardboard.** June 9. E.S.B. 21209/67.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
(94/67) **Pumps.** June 9. E.S.B. 20209/67.*
(94/67) **Telephone Equipment.** June 7. E.S.B. 20217/67.*
(94/67) **Testing Equipment.** June 8. E.S.B. 20218/67.*
(94/67) **Testing Instruments.** June 9. E.S.B. 20219/67.*
(94/67) **Lactose.** June 19. E.S.B. 20239/67.*
(94/67) **Oscilloscope.** June 13. E.S.B. 20210/67.*
(94/67) **Intensity Meter.** June 7. E.S.B. 20212/67.*
(94/67) **Ground Rods.** June 8. E.S.B. 20215/67.*
(94/67) **Paper.** June 8. E.S.B. 20216/67.*
(94/67) **Suspension Insulators.** June 9. E.S.B. 20237/67.*
(94/67) **Distribution Line Tools.** June 10. E.S.B. 20236/67.*
(94/67) **Electronic Vacuum Tubes.** June 8. E.S.B. 20250/67.*
(94/67) **Line Hardware.** June 9. E.S.B. 20238/67.*
(94/67) **Balancing Equipment; Brazing Unit.** June 13. E.S.B. 20213/67.*
(94/67) **Safety Platform; Transformer Gin.** June 9. E.S.B. 20294/67.*
(94/67) **Forklift Truck.** June 8. E.S.B. 20262/67.*
(94/67) **Chemical Fire Extinguishers.** June 7. E.S.B. 20296/67.*
(95/67) **Hoists.** June 10. E.S.B. 20288/67.*
(95/67) **Digital Recorder.** June 13. E.S.B. 20289/67.*
(95/67) **Steel Pipe.** June 8. E.S.B. 20293/67.*
(94/67) **Refractories.** June 8. E.S.B. 20240/67.*
(95/67) **Electrical Instrument.** June 12. E.S.B. 20290/67.*
(95/67) **Stabilized Operational Manifold.** June 12. E.S.B. 20291/67.*
(95/67) **Volt Ammeter.** June 8. E.S.B. 20295/67.*
(98/67) **U. Tube.** June 16. E.S.B. 20959/67.*
(98/67) **Steam Hose.** June 19. E.S.B. 20960/67.*
(98/67) **Oil Filter.** June 15. E.S.B. 20965/67.*
(98/67) **Yeast Cellar Equipment.** June 16. E.S.B. 20950/67.*
(99/67) **Insulators.** June 16. E.S.B. 20951/67.*
(99/67) **Electric Dry Oven.** June 19. E.S.B. 20952/67.*
(99/67) **Cards for Addressing Machine.** June 16. E.S.B. 20953/67.*
(99/67) **Machine Tools.** June 16. E.S.B. 20964/67.*
(99/67) **Beer Filtration Plant.** June 16. E.S.B. 20948/67.*
(99/67) **Palm Oil.** June 15. E.S.B. 20957/67.*
(99/67) **Oil Filter.** June 15. E.S.B. 20961/67.*

GREECE

Ministry of Commerce:
(98/67) **Laboratory Equipment.** June 21. E.S.B. 20941/67.*
(98/67) **Typewriters; Calculating Machines.** June 9. E.S.B. 20942/67.*
(98/67) **Scientific Instruments.** June 14. E.S.B. 20944/67.*
(98/67) **Tools and Equipment.** (Further Information.) Postponed to June 26. E.S.B. 17906/66.

INDIA

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:
(97/67) **Machine Tool.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 17155/67.
(97/67) **Gear Shaping Machine.** June 22. E.S.B. 20783/67.
(97/67) **Vertical Turret Lathe.** June 13. E.S.B. 20784/67.*
(97/67) **Locomotive Parts.** June 28. E.S.B. 20785/67.*
(99/67) **Vibrosinkers** for Farakka Barrage Project. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20510/67.*
(94/67) **Silver** for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. June 27. E.S.B. 20701/67.
Hindustan Steel Ltd.:
(96/67) **Pump.** July 17. E.S.B. 20771/67.
(98/67) **Resonance Screening Machine.** (Further Information.) June 15. E.S.B. 19319/67.
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
(95/67) **Generators.** June 19. E.S.B. 20550/67.
(95/67) **Telephone Magnets.** June 12. E.S.B. 20551/67.
(95/67) **Taps and Dies.** June 19. E.S.B. 20552/67.*
(97/67) **Nickel Iron.** June 26. E.S.B. 20772/67.
(97/67) **Capacitor Paper.** June 26. E.S.B. 20773/67.
(98/67) **Railway Signalling Equipment** for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) Limited number of tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19033/67.*
(95/67) **Load Despatching Equipment** for Mysore State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) June 15. E.S.B. 15169/67.*
National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.:
(94/67) **Mine Car Loaders.** June 28. E.S.B. 20130/67.
(94/67) **Ball Mill Hydrocyclones.** July 10. E.S.B. 20132/67.
(94/67) **Drilling Equipment.** July 14. E.S.B. 20133/67.
(94/67) **Battery Locomotives and Spares.** July 18. E.S.B. 20134/67.
(94/67) **Metal Detector.** July 25. E.S.B. 20137/67.
(95/67) **Mine Cars and Spares.** June 20. E.S.B. 20128/67.
(95/67) **Ball Mill Hydrocyclones.** July 20. E.S.B. 20135/67.
(95/67) **Automatic Samplers.** July 28. E.S.B. 20138/67.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs* only **£10 10s.**

The **Export Service Bulletin** *is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*

If you would like a specimen copy, get in touch with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7058, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) mentioning the products or countries of special interest to you.

(99/67) Crane for Rajasthan State Electricity Board July 17. E.S.B. 21261/67.
U.P. State Electricity Board:
(95/67) Lightning Arresters. July 5. E.S.B. 20512/67
(95/67) Lightning Arresters. July 5. E.S.B. 20513/67.
(95/67) Transformers. July 6. E.S.B 20514/67.
(95/67) Cables. July 6. E.S.B. 20515/67.
(95/67) Metering Equipment. July 6. E.S.B. 20516/67.

IRAQ

(95/67) Pipes and Fittings for Administration and Distribution of Oil Products. June 17. E.S.B. 20582/67.*
Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
(94/67) Surgical Dressings. July 2. E.S.B. 20556/67.*
(94/67) Injection Solution. July 2. E.S.B. 20557/67.*
Gas Distribution Administration:
(94/67) Gas Cylinders. June 24. E.S.B. 20558/67.*
(94/67) Gas Cylinders. June 24. E.S.B. 20559/67.*
The Ministry of Defence:
(95/67) Footwear Production Materials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B 19798/67.*
(95/67) Boot Production Materials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19799/67.*
(95/67) Boot Production Materials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19800/67.*
(95/67) Shoe Factory Machinery. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20123/67.*
(95/67) Wires and Cables. (Re-issue of Tender.) Closing date now July 25. E.S.B. 10193/66.*
(95/67) Footwear Production Materials. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19794/67* and E.S.B. 19797/67.*
(95/67) Boot Production Materials, (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19795/67* and E.S.B. 19796/67.*
(95/67) Leather Board Plant. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20124/67.*
(96/67) Khaki Suits. (Further Information.) E.S.B 18566/67.*
(97/67) Zinc Cups; Carbon Rods. July 18. E.S.B. 20586/67.*
(97/67) Workshop Tools; Metals, July 22. E.S.B. 20588/67.*
(97/67) Dry Battery Production Materials. July 18. E.S.B. 20587/67.*
(97/67) Laboratory Equipment and Materials. July 22. E.S.B. 20589/67.*
(97/67) Camouflage Suits. August 8. E.S.B. 20922/67.*
(97/67) Webbing Equipment. August 8. E.S.B. 20923/67.*
(98/67) Firemen's Gloves; Hose. August 5. E.S.B. 20921/67.
(98/67) Raincoats. August 8. E.S.B. 20924/67.*
(94/67) Anti-Tuberculosis Thermotherapy for Ministry of Health. June 30. E.S.B. 20555/67.*
(95/67) Construction of Hospital for the Ministry of Municipalities and Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 27. E.S.B. 7274/67.
(94/67) Water Tanks for Ministry of Oil. June 20. E.S.B. 20576/67.
National Electricity Administration:
(94/67) Switchgear. June 20. E.S.B. 20577/67.
(97/67) Chemicals. June 18. E.S.B. 20919/67.
(97/67) Telephone Instruments for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. August 2. E.S.B. 20920/67.

IRISH REPUBLIC

(98/67) Traffic Signal Equipment for Bardas Atha Cliath. June 20. E.S.B. 20978/67.
(94/67) Resistance Tester for Cork County Council. June 16. E.S.B. 20199/67.
(97/67) Sewage Pump Installations for Dublin Corporation. July 11. E.S.B. 20703/67.
(97/67) Water Treatment Plant for Tralee Urban District Council. June 13. E.S.B. 20702/67.

JAMAICA

(99/67) Electrical Equipment for Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21065/67.
(98/67) Construction Work on Dam for Water Commission. June 30. E.S.B. 23517/64.

JORDAN

(94/67) Pumping Units for National Resources Authority. June 30. E.S.B. 20226/67.*

KENYA

(95/67) Switchboard for East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) June 14. E.S.B. 18255/67.

KUWAIT

Central Tenders Committee:
(98/67) Welding Machine. June 20. E.S.B. 21239/67.*
(99/67) Casing Pipe. June 20. E.S.B. 20926/67.*

LEBANON

(96/67) Wind Tee for the Directorate-General of Transport. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19784/67.*
(97/67) Laboratory Equipment and Supplies for Lebanese University. June 10. E.S.B. 20598/67.*

LIBYA

(95/67) Fuel, Oil, Grease for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 17. E.S.B. 8649/67.
(95/67) Tinned Fish for Ministry of Education. June 9. E.S.B. 20266/67.
(95/67) Soap Powder for Ministry of Finance. June 19. E.S.B. 20263/67.
Ministry of Public Works:
(95/67) Diesel Equipment. June 26. E.S.B. 20274/67.
(98/67) Construction of Compound. June 26. E.S.B. 20929/67.
(98/67) Construction of Mosque. July 10. E.S.B. 20932/67.

MALAYSIA

(94/67) Irrigation Scheme for Ministry of Agriculture and Co-Operatives. Apply before July 15. E.S.B. 20599/67.
(97/67) Outboard Motors for Royal Malaysia Police Headquarters. June 30. E.S.B. 20755/67.*
(98/67) Long Service Medals for State Divisional Tenders Board. June 7. E.S.B. 20958/67.*

MALTA

(98/67) Cable for Malta Electricity Board. June 13 E.S.B. 20975/67.*

NETHERLANDS

(96/67) Construction of Roads and Ferry Square for Director of Waterways. June 7. E.S.B. 20766/67.
(96/67) Construction of Canal Lock for Directorate of Zuider-zee Works. June 7. E.S.B. 20756/67.

NEW ZEALAND

(97/67) Cable and Accessories for Auckland Electric Power Board. July 7. E.S.B. 20747/67.*
General Post Office:
(95/67) Fuses and Fuse Wire. June 13. E.S.B. 20591/67.*
(98/67) Paper Tape. June 23. E.S.B. 20971/67.*
(98/67) Cotton Waste. June 16. E.S.B. 20973/67.*
(98/67) Coaxial Connectors and Adaptors. June 20. E.S.B. 20974/67.*
(99/67) Loading Cases. June 19. E.S.B. 20972/67.*

PAKISTAN

Directorate of Industries and Commerce:
(97/67) Oven Hot Plates. June 7. E.S.B. 20750/67.
(97/67) Electrical Meters. June 9. E.S.B. 20751/67.
(97/67) Electrical Materials. June 10. E.S.B. 20752/67.
(97/67) Dropping Bottles etc. June 12. E.S.B. 20753/67.
Director of Supply:
(95/67) Laboratory Equipment; Chemicals, June 8. E.S.B. 20531/67.*
(96/67) Copper Tube. (Further Information.) June 8. E.S.B. 1168/67.*
(96/67) Mobile Cranes for Karachi Port Trust. June 8. E.S.B. 20912/67.
(95/67) Anchors for Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. June 14. E.S.B. 20584/67.
Pakistan Western Railway:
(94/67) Track Laying Crane; Railcars. June 22. E.S.B. 20241/67.*
(98/67) Ferro Silicon. June 10. E.S.B. 20981/67.*
(98/67) Road Roller. June 14. E.S.B. 20982/67
(98/67) Creosote Oil. June 12. E.S.B. 20985/67.
(98/67) Pneumatic Hose. June 14. E.S.B. 20986/67.
(99/67) Brass Bars. June 13. E.S.B. 20984/67.
(99/67) Pneumatic Machine Tools. June 13. E.S.B. 20983/67.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

(97/67) Electrical Equipment for Public Utilities Board. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 20655/67.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(97/67) Counterpanes. June 9. E.S.B. 20737/67.*
(97/67) Tools. June 9. E.S.B. 20740/67.*
(97/67) Book-binding Requisites. June 9. E.S.B. 20741/67.*
(97/67) Laundry Equipment. June 16. E.S.B. 20739/67.*
(97/67) Dyestuffs. June 13. E.S.B. 20744/67.*
(97/67) Printers Ink. June 13. E.S.B. 20745/67.*
(97/67) Forklift Truck. June 13. E.S.B. 20746/67.*
(97/67) Turbo-Generators for South African Railways. June 23. E.S.B. 20733/67.
(96/67) Site Development for South-west Africa Administration Tender Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19746/67.*
State Tender Board:
(97/67) Battery Charging Plants; Air Compressor. June 15. E.S.B. 20757/67.*
(97/67) Electro Static Meters. June 15. E.S.B. 20758/67.*
(97/67) Spanners. June 20. E.S.B. 20759/67.*
(97/67) Radio Test Equipment and Spares. June 14. E.S.B. 20762/67.*
(97/67) Sluice Valves. June 14. E.S.B. 20767/67.*
(97/67) Padlocks, June 8. E.S.B. 20768/67.*
(97/67) Steel Breast Plates for Water Outlet. June 8. E.S.B. 20769/67.*
(97/67) Cable. June 16. E.S.B. 20764/67.*
(97/67) Anti-Corrosive Solution. June 12. E.S.B. 20484/67.*
(97/67) Cable, June 14. E.S.B. 20760/67.*
(97/67) Cable. June 16. E.S.B. 20770/67.*
(97/67) Crane. June 8. E.S.B. 20781/67.*
(98/67) Loaders for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. June 16. E.S.B. 20967/67.*

SUDAN

(98/67) Telephone Cable for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. June 8. E.S.B. 20947/67.*
Sudan Railways:
(97/67) Building Materials. June 8. E.S.B. 20903/67.*
(97/67) Steel Framed Building. June 7. E.S.B. 20904/67.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Hedjaz Railways:
(98/67) Extensiometer and Deflectometer. July 30. E.S.B. 20915/67.*
(98/67) Universal Divider and Accessories. July 1. E.S.B. 20916/67.*

THAILAND

Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
(96/67) Transformers. June 22. E.S.B. 20727/67.*
(96/67) Electricity Meters. June 29. E.S.B. 20728/67.*
Provincial Electricity Authority:
(95/67) Electrical Equipment. June 9. E.S.B. 20730/67.
(96/67) Transformers, June 7. E.S.B. 20793/67.
State Railway of Thailand:
(95/67) Steel Pipe. June 7. E.S.B. 20725/67.
(96/67) Rail Treadle. June 20. E.S.B. 20794/67.
(96/67) Battery Spare Parts. June 29. E.S.B. 20795/67.
(96/67) Pouring Device. June 21. E.S.B. 20796/67.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Electricity Commission:
(98/67) Transformers. July 10. E.S.B. 21216/67.*
(98/67) Transformers. July 10. E.S.B. 21217/67.*

TURKEY

(98/67) Slide Projectors for Ground Forces Command. July 1. E.S.B. 20918/67.*
(98/67) Marine Diesel Engines for Naval Forces Command. June 12. E.S.B. 20519/67.*
Turkish Maritime Bank:
(98/67) Sea Pharos; Fog Detector. June 13. E.S.B. 20991/67.*
(98/67) Fork Lift Trucks. June 12. E.S.B. 20987/67.
(98/67) Mobile Cranes. June 14. E.S.B. 20988/67.*
(95/67) Electron Tubes for Turkish Radio-Television Administration. June 22. E.S.B. 20520/67.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

(94/67) Tulon Hair for Egyptian Railways. June 19. E.S.B. 20538/67.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

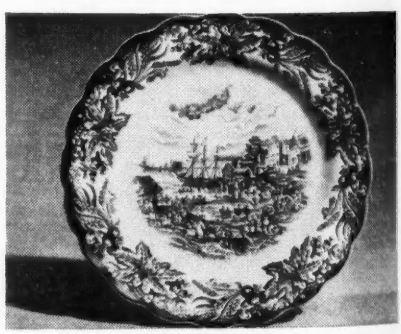
(39/67) Turbine Shut-off Valve for Sacramento Municipal Utility District. June 29. E.S.B. 20765/67.*

URUGUAY

(95/67) Sharpening Apparatus for Faculty of Medicine. Closing dates July 12 and 23. E.S.B. 20594/67.
(95/67) Cheese Manufacturing Plants for National Dairy Co-operative. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19093/67.*
(99/67) Palladium Wire for State Electricity Board. Closing dates, 1st call July 11, 2nd call July 19. E.S.B. 21255/67.
State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly:
(98/67) Vertical Radioscope. June 23. E.S.B. 21244/67.
(98/67) Alphanaphthol. June 23. E.S.B .21245/67.
(98/67) Diethanolomine. June 22. E.S.B. 21246/67.
(98/67) Activated Clay. June 27. E.S.B. 21247/67.
(99/67) Cane Loading Equipment. June 27. E.S.B. 21256/67.
State Railways:
(95/67) Copper Wire. 1st call June 28, 2nd call July 5. E.S.B. 20595/67.
(95/67) Shovels. June 28 and July 4. E.S.B. 20597/67.

ZAMBIA

(97/67) Parking Meters for Lusaka City Council (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 20683/67.



One of the plates in the range of Heritage tableware which has been introduced by Ridgway Potteries Limited to mark Canada's Centennial Year. Fifteen scenes depicting early Canadian life sketched by W. H. Bartlett in the early 19th century and reproduced in a book of the same period, have been used to illustrate the ware. This design shows the Fish Market, Toronto, 1842.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.†**

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Algeria
(96/67) Agency inquiry for biscuits; brief cases; confectionery; games; handkerchiefs; paper; scarves; umbrellas; underwear. E.S.B. 18390/67.

Australia
(95/67) Agency inquiry for fire fighting nozzles; pump. E.S.B. 19253/67.
(96/67) Manufacture under licence in Australia – antennae; electronic equipment. E.S.B. 20098/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for bottling plant. E.S.B. 10397/67.

Austria
(94/67) Agency inquiry for motor cycles. E.S.B. 11376/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 18479/67.
(99/67) Agency inquiry for dextrose. E.S.B. 17649/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for synthetic fabrics. E.S.B. 20479/67.
(98/67) Inquiry for separators. E.S.B. 20414/67.

Bolivia
(94/67) Inquiry for fruit juice extractors; gymnasium equipment; massaging equipment. E.S.B. 19506/67.
(96/67) Inquiry for clothing; toys. E.S.B. 20628/67.

Canada
(97/67) Agency inquiry for construction machinery; tools. E.S.B. 19559/67.
(96/67) Inquiry for cord sets; switches. E.S.B. 20500/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for hand trucks; office machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 20656/67.

Costa Rica
(98/67) Inquiry for packaging machinery. E.S.B. 20689/67.

Finland
(94/67) Agency inquiry for riding gear. E.S.B. 19257/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for fishing tackle. E.S.B. 19426/67.

France
(98/67) Inquiry for laboratory equipment; workshop equipment. E.S.B. 20898/67.

Hungary/Bulgaria
(97/67) **Five Year Plans 1966-70.**

Germany, Federal Republic of
(95/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 19686/67.
(96/67) Agency inquiry for fertilizer seed. E.S.B. 19888/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for motor car components. E.S.B. 18345/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for pins. E.S.B. 19162/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for measuring equipment; testing equipment. E.S.B. 19925/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for measuring instruments. E.S.B. 20345/67.
(97/67) Anglo-German Offset Agreement.
(97/67) Imports of woollen knitted outerwear from Hong Kong. C.R.E. 1754/G.
(98/67) Inquiry for bearing industry machinery; industrial plant and machinery. E.S.B. 20483/67.

Greece
(97/67) Agency inquiry for adhesive tapes; cables; wires. E.S.B. 18092/67.

Hong Kong
(97/67) Inquiry for scientific instruments; teaching aids. E.S.B. 20011/67.

India
(94/67) Inquiry in respect of meteorological equipment; testing equipment; welding equipment. E.S.B. 19522/67.

Iran
(97/67) Inquiry for sugar processing plant. E.S.B. 19852/67

Iraq
(98/67) Agency inquiry for cables. E.S.B. 20490/67.
(99/67) Inquiry for polystyrene granules. E.S.B. 21120/67.

Israel
(95/67) Inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 19982/67.
(98/67) Inquiry for stencil coating equipment. E.S.B. 21019/67.

Italy
(96/67) Agency inquiry for domestic appliances; jewellery. E.S.B. 17257/67.

Jamaica
(95/67) Inquiry for motor vehicle accessories. E.S.B. 19804/67.

Kenya
(97/67) Inquiry for hospital equipment. E.S.B. 20625/67.

Kuwait
(97/67) Agency inquiry for piece-goods; yashmaks. E.S.B. 19144/67.

Malaysia
(97/67) Inquiry for educational toys; iron and steel manufacturers; raw materials for industry. E.S.B. 19910/67.

Malta
(97/67) Agency inquiry for calendars; post-cards. E.S.B. 19514/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 17369/67.
(98/67) Agency inquiry for menswear. E.S.B. 19512/67.

Mexico
(98/67) Inquiry for milling machine; polishing lathe. E.S.B. 9002/67.

New Zealand
(98/67) Agency inquiry for leather goods. E.S.B. 17693/67.

Nigeria
(95/67) Agency inquiry for clothing; footwear. E.S.B. 19906/67.

Pakistan
(95/67) Inquiry for paper converting machinery, paper packaging machinery. E.S.B. 20395/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for acoustical tiles. E.S.B. 12460/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 19935/67.

Peru
(97/67) Inquiry for candle making machinery; candle packing machinery. E.S.B. 8797/67.

Poland
(97/67) Poznan Fair. C.R.E. 1772/66.
(98/67) Inquiry for industrial plant and equipment. E.S.B. 20370/67.

Rumania
(97/67) Inquiry for ophthalmic equipment; thermometer making equipment. E.S.B. 19239/67.

St. Kitts (Windward and Leeward Islands)
(97/67) Inquiry for garage equipment. E.S.B. 14587/67.

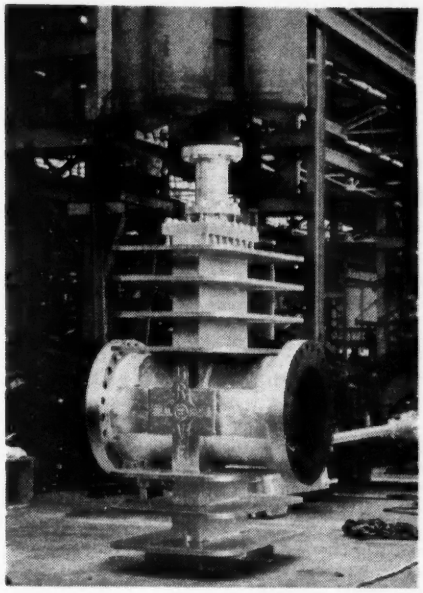
Saudi Arabia
(94/67) Inquiry for air conditioning units. E.S.B. 19928/67.

South Africa
(96/67) Agency inquiry for steel. E.S.B. 18320/67.
(98/67) Manufacture under licence – rivets. E.S.B. 20865/67.

Spain
(98/67) Inquiry for mining equipment and machinery. E.S.B. 20435/67.

Surinam
(94/67) Agency inquiry for cement mixers; foodstuffs; lightweight fabrics suitings. E.S.B. 18932/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for builders hardware; construction materials; fork-lift trucks. E.S.B. 18934/67.

Sweden
(97/67) Agency inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 19887/67.
(97/67) Agency inquiry for women's hats. E.S.B. 17586/67 and E.S.B. 17587/67.
(94/67) Inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 16038/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for driving mirrors. E.S.B. 19256/67.



This 24 in. diameter valve is one of a batch of 120 of varying sizes manufactured and supplied by Robert Cort & Son Limited, Reading, Berks, for an important oil installation in Muscat and Oman. The company produces a wide range of valves many of which have been installed by leading international oil companies and contractors for major pipeline and terminal installations throughout the world.

Switzerland
(95/67) Inquiry for advertising novelties; bottling machines; crown corks; delivery vehicles; drink cooling boxes; gin; whisky. E.S.B. 20416/67.

Syrian Arab Republic
(94/67) Inquiry for anti-dust masks. E.S.B. 20001/67.
(94/67) Inquiry for ginning machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 20313/67.

Turkey
(94/67) Inquiry for paper converting machinery. E.S.B. 19892/67.
(97/67) Inquiry for beverage production machinery and equipment; wine and spirit chemical products. E.S.B. 20035/67.

USSR
(97/67) How to trade with the USSR. C.R.E. 1647/G.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(97/67) Inquiry for crane – further information. E.S.B. 18379/67.

United States
(95/67) Agency inquiry for farrier's equipment. E.S.B. 16177/67.
(95/67) Agency inquiry for men's and boy's wear. E.S.B. 19634/67.
(98/67) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; marine equipment; marine fire-fighting equipment. E.S.B. 20013/67.
(94/67) Inquiry for stainless steel tubing. E.S.B. 18818/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for cordage. E.S.B. 18744/67.
(95/67) Inquiry for shelf brackets. E.S.B. 19374/66.
(96/67) Inquiry for harnesses; riding habit; saddles. E.S.B. 20636/67.
(98/67) Inquiry for equestrian equipment; giftware. E.S.B. 20693/67.

Uruguay
(97/67) Inquiry for milk pasteurizing plant. E.S.B. 19417/67.

Zambia
(98/67) Agency inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 20028/67.
(97/67) Import licensing. C.R.E. 9606/G.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. (Addresses on page iv of the supplement in this issue.)

† **For further details on the 'Export Service Bulletin' see page 1385.**

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in May 19 issue of the Board of Trade Journal. *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of Board of Trade (see page iv of the supplement in this issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).*

Export manager's world tour

MR. DENIS STROUD, export manager of Santon Ltd., Newport, Mon., will shortly be undertaking a nine-week round the world tour. He will visit Montreal, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, Borneo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bombay and Bahrain.

The purpose of this tour is to introduce his company's new electrical water heating appliances and switches to established and potential customers and to review sales and marketing policies of local agents.

Santon Ltd., manufacture a wide range of electric water and liquid heating equipment for domestic and industrial uses, also rotary switches from 10 amps. to 800 amps. for switchboards and heavy duty control gear; motor isolation being a particular speciality.

Middle East tour

THE FIRST ORDER to reach England from Mr. R. Fritton-Kearns, executive director of Almar Pumps Ltd., Gloucester, who is on a six-week intensive selling tour of the Middle East, is one from Kuwait.

The order is for a total of 23 of the company's pumps and delivery will be made within the next two months. The pumps, which are used extensively in industry, civil engineering and agriculture, are of five different types with outputs ranging from 3,600 to 15,000 Imperial gallons an hour.

While in Kuwait, Mr. Fitton-Kearns also appointed an agent for Almar pumps. The name of the agent is The Trading and Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd., of Hilali Street, Kuwait.

Electric motor sales to Canada

NEWMAN INDUSTRIES LTD., the electric motor manufacturers of Yate, Bristol, plan a 50 per cent increase in sales to Canada over the next 12 months. Two directors of the company, Mr. Charles Bush and Mr. Roger H. Baldwin have flown to Canada to finalize arrangements for the increased shipments with the company's distributor there, Sangamo Company Limited.

Though Newman do not reveal their present turnover in Canada, their United States sales subsidiary topped £1 million for the first time this year. Sangamo, who have been the company's distributors in Canada for some years, believe that there is considerable scope for expansion and the new drive for increased sales is being made with their full support.

Wolf chairman and managing director leaves for North American tour

MR. G. M. WOLFE, chairman and managing director, Wolf Electric Tools, has left for a tour of Canada and the United States. Mr. Wolfe will be attending sales conferences in Eastern and Western Canada, as well as the annual convention of the British Canadian Trade Association at Montebello, PQ. He will also visit Expo '67. A Wolf 'Sapphire' all-insulated portable electric drill forms part of the exhibit by the London Design Centre during Toronto British Week.

20,000-mile trip to boost exports

A 20,000 MILE two-month long sales trip visiting dealers and distributors throughout Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, South West Africa and South Africa to boost exports of grass cutting and haymaking equipment has just been completed by Douglas Hayter, chairman and managing director of Hayters Ltd. and Jack Roberts, director responsible for design and development.

The trip included demonstrations in Kenya of the 9ft. Haytermower working on a sisal plantation and demonstrations in South Africa of the Rotamower. Already a provisional order for 80 units has been placed.

The trip also included a visit to the Rand show where Hayter equipment including the new Ambassador cylinder mower was shown. This was followed by a stay in Pietermaritzburg where negotiations were completed for the setting up of a Hayter manufacturing and assembly plant. The company, known as Metfab, will initially only assemble machines for Hayters, who have a share in the company.

Says Douglas Hayter: 'The aim is to increase our share of this valuable market and it is intended that within three years we will be able to assemble the full range of agricultural and municipal machines out there. The benefits of our long production lines in this country for domestic units will be utilized enabling us to send these out in part form for assembly overseas'.

Falks' director to visit United States

MR. H. PUNTER, M. Inst. MSM, MITE, marketing director, Falks Limited, London, E.C.1, has left on a month's visit to the United States. His itinerary covers most of North America and includes two days in New York for the Lighting Exposition. While in America, Mr. Punter will study American marketing techniques and inspect production methods. He will also assess sales prospects.

Crosland 'Globe-Trotters' off again

CROSLAND FILTERS LIMITED, a Nottingham company which is one of Britain's leading manufacturers of filters for motor vehicles, have a team of 'globe-trotting' export salesmen who are on the move in all parts of the globe.

Leading the team is 32-year-old export sales manager, Mr. Alan Whysall, who will total more than 75,000 miles – three times the distance round the equator this year.

He is now visiting the United States including: New York; Newark, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; and San Francisco, California. He returns to England May 30, before going off again, this time to Africa where for a month he will visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mocambique, Angola, The Congo and Nigeria. In October of this year Mr. Whysall leaves England again, this time for the Far East visiting Thailand, Hong Kong, The Philippines, Malaysia, Pakistan and Vietnam.

Hovermarine in North America

TRANSPORT operators in North America are to be introduced to the advantages of the rigid sidewall type of hovercraft when two executives of Hovermarine Ltd., the Southampton-based independent company that is currently developing a completely new range of such craft, meet government officials and commercial interests in Canada and the United States.

Mr. N. D. Piper, managing director, will hold exploratory talks to introduce the various civil and military versions of sidewall craft which he and his technicians are developing. The company's technical director, Mr. E. G. Tattersall, visited Toronto and delivered a paper on sidewall-type hovercraft at a symposium arranged by the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute on May 18 and 19.

Armstrong Patents Co. Ltd. of York and Beverley, Europe's largest manufacturers of shock absorbers, have announced the signing of an agreement with Rumania for the manufacture of the Armstrong telescopic shock absorbers. The managing director, Mr. J. H. Hooper, who, together with Mr. J. H. White, general marketing manager, are seen here returning from Rumania with the contract. Under the agreement, Armstrong will supply all the necessary product design and manufacturing 'know-how' to enable the Armstrong range to be manufactured in Rumania. It will also provide British machine tools and equipment, together with component supply, until sources in Rumania are established. The licensing contract runs for 10 years and during this time Armstrong will keep the Rumanian factory abreast of their technological developments in this field.

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent exports orders or contracts for mention on this page.

£200,000 nuclear equipment order from Germany

Nuclear Enterprises of Edinburgh has secured an order to supply over £200,000 of nuclear instruments to major reactor and research centres in Germany. The equipment, which will be used in laboratories in Neuherberg, Hamburg, Karlsruhe and Berlin, is advanced nuclear radiation detection instrumentation including the latest semiconductor and scintillation detectors and associated electronic equipment.

The new order brings the Company's total nuclear instrument sales in Germany to well over £¼ million for the past 12 months. It is significant to note that the total United Kingdom exports of nucleonic instruments to all countries amounted to £1 million during 1966.

BICC £330,000 overhead line contract in East Pakistan

British Insulated Callender's Construction Company Limited has been awarded a contract valued at £330,000 by the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority for the installation of approximately 35 miles of 132kV and 33kV overhead transmission lines in the Chittagong area of East Pakistan.

The proposed lines will connect the existing Dacca-Chittagong 132kV grid to the rapidly developing docks of Chittagong, the main seaport of East Pakistan, and will also improve the distribution of power from the Karnafuli hydro-electric power station to the growing industrial areas on the outskirts of Chittagong.

The project is scheduled to take 14 months to complete and it is intended that full use will be made of the services of Pakistani engineers and skilled personnel trained by BIC Construction Co. in carrying out the installation work.

Ross export sales up

Commenting on overseas sales of Ross Poultry Division laying and broiler stock during the first quarter of 1967, sales director, Lord Edward FitzRoy reports an increase of more than 50 per cent on the same period of last year. At a recent board meeting he said: 'We are now exporting to well over 30 markets abroad and, following concentrated on-the-spot groundwork by our export department and myself, we anticipate embracing an additional four or five new areas before the end of the year. Particularly gratifying is the huge demand for the Ross I broiler which is many times greater than our capacity to supply.'

Civil aviation development in Somalia

International Aeradio Limited, of Hayes, Middlesex, has signed a contract in Mogadiscio with the Government of Somalia for the provision of equipment to the Directorate of Civil Aviation for the new Somalia Flight Information Region.

IAL are providing two IAL Series Five Control Consoles – one for the FIC, and another for Aerodrome/Approach Control. Also being supplied are HF/RT receiving equipment, RTT meteorological equipment, antennae, a recorder, and ancilliary items including the IAL Beacon Monitor Receiver. An IAL engineer will supervise the installation and also give the necessary maintenance instruction to the Somali technical staff.

£400,000 of orders for Gloucester firm

Home and overseas orders worth together more than £400,000 have recently been received by Fielding & Platt Ltd., the Gloucester engineering firm. Among the export orders is one from the Persian Gulf Sheikdom of Abu Dhabi for two automatic, single mould, slab and kerb presses for use in conjunction with an extensive road building scheme.

The other equipment ordered includes two extrusion presses, a Dynapak high-energy rate forging press, nine concrete slab and kerb presses, pumps, valves and ancillary equipment.

Overseas order for advanced UK dental equipment

An order worth over A$100,000 for the installation of 87 of the latest type of dental instrument unit, developed according to ergonomic principles, has been placed by the Department of Dental Science, Adelaide University, Adelaide, South Australia, with A D International Limited, London.

The recently-marketed unit, known as the Satellite, is the outcome of three years research and development by the A D Group, one of the world's largest international manufacturers and suppliers of dental equipment and products.

Adelaide University's Department of Dental Science was a pioneer of studies in ergonomics as applied to dentistry, and the A D Group acknowledges the benefit of the department's advice. The units for Adelaide have been modified specially to hospital requirements.

Pumps for South African power station

Following its success in gaining a major export order for pumps for the 250 MW Oskershamn nuclear power station in Sweden, Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd., of Luton – a member of Stone-Platt Industries has obtained an export order worth more than £120,000 from South Africa.

This latest contract is for the supply of glandless motor pumps units for controlled circulation boilers for the new Arnot Power Station.

Twelve more BAC One-Elevens sold to five operators

The sale of 12 more BAC One-Eleven short-haul jet airliners to five operators, is announced by British Aircraft Corporation.

Austral, the Argentinian domestic and international airline, is purchasing a fleet of BAC One-Elevens – two Series 400s for delivery in 1967 and two in 1968 – and is taking an option on two One-Eleven 500s.

In the United States, Mohawk Airlines are buying four additional One-Elevens and from the United Kingdom comes an order for two more aircraft from Channel Airways, the Southend-based independent.

Philippine Air Lines has ordered a fourth One-Eleven and has taken an option on a fifth, while Page Airways International, sole distributors in the United States for the One-Eleven Executive, has ordered a further aircraft for delivery to a United States business corporation, the third such sale of a corporate One-Eleven in the United States.

To date, the One-Eleven has been introduced to service in Central America, the United States, Europe and the Far East.

Zambia places £1m orders with Wiles Group

To keep the copper mines going with locally produced coal, Zambia has placed the final order in a £1 million series with a British company for a massive transport fleet.

The orders have gone to Scottish Land Development, the construction equipment division of Wiles Group, Britain's largest commercial vehicle distributors. SLD has received a £200,000 repeat order from the Zambian Government for 25 AEC Dumptruks. This brings the total, with an earlier £800,000 order five months ago, to 125 vehicles.

Mr. Kenneth Osborne, managing director of SLD and a Wiles Group director, said today that the first order, at Zambia's urgent request, was completed three weeks ahead of schedule.

Swedish contract for GEC

The Ceramic Plant Division of GEC (Process Engineering) Limited announce that they have signed a contract to the value of Sw.Kr. 560,000 with the Swedish company, Skara Tegelbruk A.B., for the supply of two Brick Panel Setting Machines.

These machines are for installation in a new highly mechanized brick panel fabrication factory currently under construction near the city of Skara, Sweden, and which is expected to be in full operation by September 1967.

BMC cars bound for the Barcelona Trade Fair formed the first car export consignment to be carried to Spain in the 'Patricia' Swedish Lloyd's £2½ million ferry which inaugurated regular sailings from Southampton to Bilbao recently. The cars were shipped under the MacPak Container Service, operated by Mac Andrews & Co. Ltd., the London shipping company.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM)

GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the **Journal** *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the **Journal** *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Imports from non-member countries to the EEC

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 17, 1967 (pages 738/9) contained details of goods which, under the provisions of Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome, will not benefit from Community treatment when imported from another member state, even though they may be accompanied by a circulation certificate.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 85, dated May 3, 1967, contains the text of two decisions authorizing the exclusion from Community treatment imports of the following goods.

Tariff No.	Products	Countries of Origin	Period of Exception
ITALY. Decision No. 67/287/CEE			
ex 73.02 G	Ferro-tungsten . .	Albania, Bulgaria .	Entry into force of a decision or December 31, 1967, whichever is the earlier.
73.02 H	Ferro-molybdenum; ferrovanadium.	Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, USSR.	Entry into force of a decision or December 31, 1967, whichever is the earlier.
GERMANY. Decision No. 67/288/CEE			
ex 69.11 A and B	Tableware and other articles for domestic purposes, of porcelain.	China . . .	March 31, 1968.
ex 69.13 B and ex C	Statuettes, fancy goods, articles used for furnishing, ornamentation or decoration, of porcelain, of faience and of other ceramic materials.	China . . .	March 31, 1968.

A third decision, No. 67/286/CEE, rescinds the authority previously given for Italy to exclude from Community treatment imports of the following goods.

Tariff No.	Products	County of Origin
ex 87.02 A	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons . .	USSR.
ex 87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for motor vehicles for the transport of persons, falling within heading No. 87.02 A	USSR, Czechoslovakia.
ex 87.05	Bodies for motor vehicles for the transport of persons falling within heading No. 87.02 A .	USSR, Czechoslovakia.
ex 87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles for the transport of persons, falling within heading No. 87.02 A	USSR, Czechoslovakia.

Introduction of common system of turnover taxes

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 71 dated April 14, 1967, contains the text of two directives issued by the Council of the European Economic Community relating to the harmonization of turnover taxes in Member States. The First Directive, No. 67/227/CEE, concerns the harmonization of legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes and the Second Directive, No. 67/228/CEE, the structure and procedure for applying the common system of tax on added value.

The following are unofficial translations of these directives, the French texts of which may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
FIRST COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
dated April 11, 1967
on the harmonization of legislation of
Member States concerning turnover taxes
(67/227/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

HAVING REGARD to the Treaty setting up the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 99 and 100 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the Commission's proposal,

HAVING REGARD to the Opinion of the Assembly,

HAVING REGARD to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee.

WHEREAS the main aim of the Treaty is to establish, within the framework of an economic union, a common market permitting healthy competition and having characteristics similar to those of an internal market;

WHEREAS the achievement of this aim presupposes that the prior application in Member States of legislation concerning turnover taxes such as not to distort conditions of competition and hinder the free circulation of goods and services within the Common Market;

WHEREAS the legislation at present in force does not meet the above requirements; whereas it is therefore in the interest of the Common Market to achieve harmonization of legislation concerning turnover taxes, the purpose of which is to eliminate, as far as possible, those factors which are likely to distort conditions of competition, both at the national and Community level, and to achieve this aim by abolishing the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States;

WHEREAS, in the light of the studies made, it has become clear that such harmonization must result in the abolition of cumulative cascade taxes and in the adoption by all Member States of a common system of taxes on value added;

WHEREAS a system of tax on value added achieves the highest degree of simplicity and of equality of basis (neutralité) when the tax is levied in as general a manner as possible, and when its scope covers all stages of production and distribution, and the provision of services; whereas it is therefore in the interest of the Common Market and of Member States to adopt a common system the scope of which extends also to retail trade;

WHEREAS, however, the application of the tax to retail trade might in some Member States give rise to practical and political difficulties; whereas, therefore, Member States should be permitted, subject to prior consultation, to apply the common system only up to and including the wholesale trade stage, and to apply, as appropriate, an independent complementary tax at the retail trade stage, or at the stage prior to the latter;

WHEREAS it is necessary to proceed by stages, since the harmonization of turnover taxes will lead in Member States to substantial altera-

tions in their tax structure and will have appreciable consequences in the budgetary, economic and social fields;

WHEREAS the replacement of the cumulative cascade tax systems in force in the majority of Member States by the common system of tax on value added must, even if the rates and exemptions are not harmonized at the same time, lead to equality of opportunity in competition (neutralité concurrentielle), since, within each country similar goods bear the same tax, whatever the length of the production and distribution chains, and whereas, in international trade, the tax burden borne by goods must be known in order that exact compensation for that tax may be made; whereas it is therefore necessary to provide, in the first stage, for adoption by all Member States of the common system of tax on value added, without an accompanying harmonization of rates and exemptions;

WHEREAS it is not possible to lay down now in what manner and within what time limit the harmonization of turnover taxes can achieve the aim of abolishing the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxation à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States; whereas it is therefore preferable for the second stage, and the measures to be taken in respect thereof, to be determined later on the basis of proposals made by the Commission to the Council;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Member States shall replace their present system of turnover taxes by the common system of tax on value added defined in Article 2.

In each Member State the legislation to effect this replacement shall be adopted as rapidly as possible, so that it can come into force at a date to be fixed by the Member State in the light of the economic situation, but not later than January 1, 1970.

As from the entry into force of such legislation, the Member State shall not maintain or inaugurate any measure or standard compensation on imports or exports in respect of turnover taxes in trade between Member States.

Article 2

The principle of the common system of tax on value added is to levy on goods and services a general tax on consumption exactly proportional to the price of the goods and services, whatever the number of transactions which take place in the production and distribution process prior to the taxing stage.

On each transaction, the tax on value added, calculated on the price of the goods or services at the rate applicable to such goods or services, shall be payable after deduction of the amount of the tax on value added which directly affected the cost of the various elements in the price.

The common system of tax on value added shall be applied up to and including the retail trade stage.

However, until the charging of tax on importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States are abolished, the latter shall, subject to the prior consultation provided for in Article 5, be permitted to apply this system up to and including the wholesale stage only, and where appropriate, to apply to the retail stage or to the stage prior thereto, an independent complementary tax.

Article 3

The Council shall draw up, on a proposal of the Commission, a second Directive concerning the structure of and procedure for applying the common system of tax on value added.

Article 4

So that the Council may discuss this, and if possible take decisions before the end of the transitional period, the Commission shall submit to the Council, before the end of 1968, proposals as to how and within what period the harmonization of turnover taxes can achieve the aim of abolishing the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States, while guaranteeing the equality of basis (neutralité) of these taxes as regards the origin of the goods and the provision of services.

In this connection, particular account shall be taken of the relationship between direct and indirect taxes, which differs in the various Member States, of the effects of an alteration in the tax system on the financial and budgetary policy of Member States, and of the influence which tax systems have on terms of competition and on social conditions in the Community.

Article 5

Should a Member State intend to use the possibility referred to in the last paragraph of Article 2, it shall inform the Commission thereof in due time so that Article 102 of the Treaty may be applied.

Article 6

This Directive is addressed to Member States.

Done at Brussels, April 11, 1967.

By the Council
The President
R. VAN ELSLANDE.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
SECOND COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
dated April 11, 1967
on harmonization of the legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes – Structure and procedure for applying the common system of tax on value added – (67/228/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

HAVING REGARD to the Treaty setting up the European Economic Community, and in particular, Articles 99 and 100 thereof,

HAVING REGARD to the first Directive of the Council of April 11, 1967 on harmonization of the legislation of Member States concerning turnover taxes,

HAVING REGARD to the Commission's proposal,

HAVING REGARD to the Opinion of the Assembly,

HAVING REGARD to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

WHEREAS the replacement of the turnover taxes in force in Member States by a common system of tax on value added is intended to achieve the aims defined in the first Directive;

WHEREAS, until the abolition of the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation), it is possible to grant Member States substantial autonomy in determining the rate or differentiated rates of tax;

WHEREAS it is also possible to accept, on a transitional basis, certain differences in the procedure for applying the tax in Member States; whereas it is however necessary to make provision for appropriate procedure so that equality of opportunity in competition (neutralité concurrentielle) between Member States is guaranteed, and progressively to restrict or abolish the differences in question in order to approximate national systems of tax on value added, and to prepare the implementation of the aim referred to in Article 4 of the first Directive;

WHEREAS, in order to apply the system in a simple manner with equality of basis (de façon neutre), and to keep the normal rate of tax within reasonable limits, it is necessary to limit special rules and exceptions;

WHEREAS the system of tax on value added makes it possible, where appropriate, for social and economic reasons, to effect decreases or increases in the tax burden on certain goods and services by means of a differentiation in the rates, but whereas the introduction of nil-rates gives rise to difficulties, so that it is very desirable to limit strictly the cases of exemption and to make the decreases considered necessary by applying reduced rates at a sufficiently high level normally to permit the deduction of the tax paid at the preceding stage, which in general also achieves the same result as that at present obtained by the application of exemptions in cumulative cascade systems;

WHEREAS it has seemed possible to leave Member States themselves to determine the rules concerning the numerous services, the cost of providing which has no influence on the prices of goods, and the rules to be applied to small undertakings, subject, as regards the latter, to prior consultation;

WHEREAS it has appeared necessary to provide special rules for the application of the tax on value added to the agricultural sector and to invite the Commission to submit to the Council, as soon as possible, proposals to this effect;

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for a rather large number of special provisions covering interpretation, derogations and detailed application procedure, and to establish a list of the services compulsorily subject to the common system, and whereas these provisions and this list should appear in the Annexes forming an integral part of this Directive;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Member States shall set up, according to a common system, a tax on turnover hereinafter called 'tax on value added'.

The structure of and procedure for applying this tax shall be established by Member States in accordance with the provisions of the subsequent Articles and of Annexes A and B.

Article 2

The following shall be subject to the tax on value added:

(a) deliveries of goods and provision of services carried out for payment within the country by a person liable to the tax;

(b) imports of goods.

Article 3

The term 'within the country' shall be understood to mean in the territory in which the State concerned applies the tax on value added; this territory shall in principle include the whole of the national territory, including territorial waters.

Article 4

The term 'person liable to tax' shall be understood to mean any person who independently and habitually engages in transactions falling within the activities of a producer, a trader or a person providing services, whether or not for gain.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, *continued*

Article 5

1. The term 'delivery of goods' shall be understood to mean the transfer of the right to dispose of corporeal property as owner.
2. The following shall also be considered as a delivery within the meaning of paragraph 1:
   (a) the actual handing over of goods under a contract which provides for the hiring of property for a certain period, or the sale by instalment of property, in both cases subject to a clause to the effect that the ownership shall be acquired not later than the payment of the last instalment;
   (b) the transfer, with payment of compensation, of ownership pursuant to a requisition made by a public authority or in its name;
   (c) the transfer of property under a contract of purchase or sale on commission;
   (d) the delivery of work done to order, that is to say, the handing over by the contractor to his customer of moveable property which he has made from materials and objects entrusted to him by the customer for this purpose, whether or not the contractor has provided a part of the products used;
   (e) the delivery of constructional or land works, including the incorporation of moveable property in immoveable property.
3. The following shall be assimilated to a delivery against payment:
   (a) the appropriation within his undertaking, by a person liable to tax, of property which he applies to his own private use or transfers free of charge;
   (b) the use for the needs of his undertaking, by a person liable to tax, of goods produced or extracted by him or by a third person on his behalf.
4. The place of delivery shall be considered as being:
   (a) in cases where the goods are despatched or transported either by the supplier or by the consignee, or by a third person: the place where the goods were at the time of despatch of the consignment or of transport to the destination of the consignee;
   (b) in cases where the goods are not despatched or transported: the place where the goods were at the time of delivery.
5. The tax point (fait générateur de la taxe) shall be the moment when delivery is effected. In the case, however, of deliveries involving payments on account before delivery, it may be laid down that the tax point shall be the moment of delivery of the invoice or, at the latest, the time of collection of the payment on account, to the extent of the amount invoiced or so collected.

Article 6

1. The term 'provision of services' shall be understood to mean any transaction which does not amount to delivery of goods within the meaning of Article 5.
2. The rules laid down in this Directive as regards taxing the provision of services shall be compulsorily applicable only to services listed in Annex B.
3. The place of the provision of services shall in general be considered to be the place where the service provided, the right transferred or granted, or the object hired, were used or made use of.
4. The tax point shall be the moment when the service is provided. In the case, however, of the provision of services of indeterminate length or exceeding a certain period of involving payments on account, it may be laid down that the tax point shall be the moment of delivery of the invoice, or not later than the time of collection of the payment on account, to the extent of the amount invoiced or so collected.

Article 7

1. The term 'import of goods' shall be understood to mean the entry of such goods 'within the country' within the meaning of Article 3.
2. On importation the tax point shall be the time of this entry. Member States may, however, link the tax point to payability of the tax on value added, to the tax point and payability prescribed in respect of Customs duties or other import duties, taxes and levies.

The same link may be established in respect of the tax point and payability of the tax on value added on deliveries of imported goods, placed under a system of suspension of Customs duties or other duties, taxes or levies.

Article 8

The basis of assessment shall be:

(a) in the case of deliveries and provision of services, everything which makes up the equivalent value of the delivery of the goods or the provision of services, including all expenses and taxes except for the tax on value added itself;
(b) for the transactions referred to in Article 5 (3) (a) and (b) the purchase price of the property or of similar property or, if there was no purchase price, the cost price;
(c) for imports of goods, the Customs value, increased by all dues, duties, taxes and levies due by reason of import, except the tax on value added itself. The same basis is applicable when the property is exempt from Customs duties or is not subject to *ad valorem* Customs duties.

Each Member State may increase the basis of assessment in respect of imports of goods, by the incidental expenses (packing, transport, insurance, etc.) arising up to the place of destination, and which are not included in this basis.

Article 9

1. The normal rate of the tax on value added shall be fixed by each Member State at a percentage of the basis of assessment which shall be the same for deliveries of goods and for the provision of services.
2. Certain deliveries of goods and the provision of certain services may, however, be subject to increased rates or to reduced rates. Each reduced rate shall be fixed in such a manner that the amount of the tax on value added resulting from the application of this rate shall normally permit the deduction of the whole of the tax on value added for which deduction is authorized by Article 11.
3. The rate to be applied to imports of goods shall be that which is applied within the country to delivery of the same goods.

Article 10

1. The following shall be exempt from tax on value added on conditions to be laid down by each Member State:
   (a) deliveries of goods consigned or transported outside the territory to which the State concerned applies the tax on value added;
   (b) provision of services relating to goods covered by (a) or in transit.
2. Subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, provision of services relating to imports of goods may be exempted from the tax on value added.
3. Each Member State may, subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, determine the other exemptions which it considers necessary.

Article 11

1. In so far as goods and services are used for the needs of his undertaking, the person liable to tax shall be authorized to deduct from the tax to which he is liable:
   (a) the tax on value added shown on the invoice in respect of goods delivered to him and for services provided for him;
   (b) the tax on value added paid in respect of imported goods;
   (c) the tax on value added which he has paid for the use of the goods referred to in Article 5 (3) (b).
2. The tax on value added payable on goods and services used in non-taxable or exempted transactions shall not be deductible.

The person liable to tax shall, however, be authorized to make the deduction if the deliveries of goods and the provision of services are made outside the territory or are exempt in accordance with Article 10 (1) or (2).

As regards goods and services which are used both in transactions carrying the right to deduction and in transactions which do not carry the right to deduction, deduction shall only be allowed for that part of the tax on value added, which is proportional to the amount relating to the first-mentioned transactions (*pro rata rule*).

3. The deduction shall be made from the tax on value added due for the period during which the deductible tax is shown on the invoice in the case of paragraph 1 (a) or paid in the case of paragraph 1 (b) and (c) (immediate deductions).

In the case of a partial deduction in accordance with paragraph 2, the amount of the deduction shall be provisionally determined in accordance with the criteria adopted by each Member State and finally adjusted after the end of the year when the *pro rata* figure for the year of acquisition has been calculated.

As regards capital goods, adjustment shall be effected in proportion to the variations of the *pro rata* figure which have occurred during a period of five years, including the year during which the goods were acquired; the adjustment shall apply each year to only one-fifth of the tax borne by capital goods.

4. Certain goods and services may be excluded from the deduction system, in particular those likely to be exclusively or partially used for the private needs of the person liable to tax or of his staff.

Article 12

1. Every person liable to tax shall keep sufficiently detailed accounts to permit application of the tax on value added and control by the taxation authorities.
2. Every person liable to the tax shall deliver an invoice in respect of his deliveries of goods and provisions of services to another person liable to tax.
3. Every person liable to tax must each month lodge a declaration showing, in respect of transactions engaged in during the preceding month, all the information required to calculate the tax and the deductions to be made. Every person liable to tax shall pay the amount of the tax on value added when lodging the declaration.

Article 13

Should a Member State consider that, in exceptional cases, special measures should be adopted in order to simplify the collection of the tax or to prevent certain frauds, it shall so inform the Commission and the other Member States.

Should there be objection from one or more States or from the Commission within one month, the request for derogation shall be brought before the Council which shall decide on a proposal of the Commission within three months.

Should it appear from the Commission's conclusions that it is only a question of simplifying collection or of a measure designed to prevent fraud, the Council shall decide by qualified majority on the derogation requested.

Should it appear, on the contrary, from the said conclusions, that the measure envisaged might affect the very principles of the system set up by this Directive, and in particular equality of opportunity in competi-

tion (neutralité concurrentielle) between Member States, the Council's decision shall be unanimous.

In either case the Council shall decide in the same manner as to the length of application of such measures.

The State concerned may apply the measures envisaged after expiry of the period for entering objection, or where there has been objection, after the Council's decision, if this is favourable.

These provisions shall cease to be applicable when the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States are abolished.

Article 14

Each Member State may, subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, apply to small undertakings, for which subjection to the normal system of tax on value added might cause difficulties, the special system best adapted to national requirements and possibilities.

Article 15

1. The Commission shall submit to the Council as soon as possible proposals for directives on common procedures for applying the tax on value added to transactions relating to agricultural products.

2. Until the date fixed in the directives referred to in paragraph 1 for the application of such common procedures, each Member State may, subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, apply to holders of agricultural holdings, for whom subjection to the normal system of tax on value added might cause difficulties, the special system best adapted to national requirements and possibilities.

Article 16

In the cases in which a Member State, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, must hold consultations, it shall so inform the Commission in due time, for the purpose of applying Article 102 of the Treaty.

Article 17

For the purpose of effecting the transition from the present systems of turnover taxes to the common system of the tax on value added, Member States may:

- adopt transitional measures to levy the tax in advance;
- apply, during a transitional period, for capital goods, the method of deduction by annual fractions (deductions, *pro rata temporis*);
- exclude, fully or partially, during a transitional period, capital goods from the deduction system referred to in Article 11;

and, subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16:

- authorize, in order to grant a refund (décharge), total or partial, but general in scope, of the turnover tax levied up to the time of applying the tax on value added, standard deductions in respect of capital goods not yet written off, as well as for stocks in hand at the same time. Member States may, however, restrict such deductions to goods exported during a period of one year from the application of the tax on value added. In that event, such deductions shall only be applied in respect of stock in hand at the time referred to above and exported in an unaltered state;
- provide, until the abolition of the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States, for clearly defined reasons of social interest and for the benefit of the final consumers, reduced rates or even exemptions with reimbursement if appropriate of the tax paid at a preceding stage, in so far as the global effect of such measures does not exceed that of the reliefs applied under the present system.

Article 18

The Commission shall submit to the Council, after consulting Member States, for the first time on January 1, 1972, and every two years thereafter, a report on the operation of the common system of tax on value added in Member States.

Article 19

The Council shall, in the interests of the Common Market, adopt at the proper time, on a proposal of the Commission, the Directive appropriate to make the common system of tax on value added complete, and in particular to restrict progressively or to abolish measures taken by Member States in derogation from this system, in order to arrive at uniformity between national systems of tax on value added, and to prepare the giving of effect to the aim referred to in Article 4 of the first Directive.

Article 20

The Annexes shall form an integral part of this Directive.

Article 21

This Directive is addressed to Member States.

Done at Brussels, April 11, 1967.

By the Council,
The President,
R. VAN ELSLANDE.

ANNEX A to the Council's
Second Directive of 11.4.67
(67/228/EEC)

1. Regarding Article 3

If a Member State intends to apply the tax on value added to territory less in extent than its national territory, it shall proceed to the consultation referred to in Article 16.

2. Regarding Article 4

The term 'activities of a producer, a trader, or a person providing services' is to be understood in a wide sense and to cover all economic activities, including, therefore, activities involving extraction of substances, agricultural activities and those of professional occupations.

If a Member State intends not to tax certain activities, it should do so by means of exemptions rather than by excluding persons exercising such activities from the scope of the tax.

Member States may also consider as a 'person liable to tax' anyone who engages in transactions referred to in Article 4 on a part-time basis.

The term 'independently' is intended in particular to exclude from taxation wage-earners who are linked to their employer by a contract for services. This term also makes it possible for each Member State not to consider as separate persons liable to tax, but as one single person liable to tax, persons who, although independent from the legal point of view, are, however, organically linked to one another by economic, financial and administrative relationships. Any Member State intending to adopt such a system shall proceed to the consultation referred to in Article 16.

Member States, provinces, 'communes' (small local authorities) and other public authorities shall not be considered, in principle, as liable to tax in respect of activities they exercise by virtue of being official authorities.

If, however, they exercise activities as producers, traders, or providers of services, they may be considered as liable to tax in respect of such activities.

3. Regarding Article 5 (1)

'Corporeal property' is to be understood to refer to tangible property, both moveable and immoveable.

The supply of electric current, gas, heat, refrigeration and similar things, shall be considered as delivery of goods.

In the case of contribution to a company or firm of the whole or part of a holding or possessions, Member States may deem the benefiting company or firm to be continuing the personality of the contributor.

4. Regarding Article 5 (2) (a)

For the purposes of this Directive, the contract referred to in Article 5 (2) (a) must not be sub-divided as to part lease and as to part sale, but shall, as soon as concluded, be treated as a contract involving a taxable delivery.

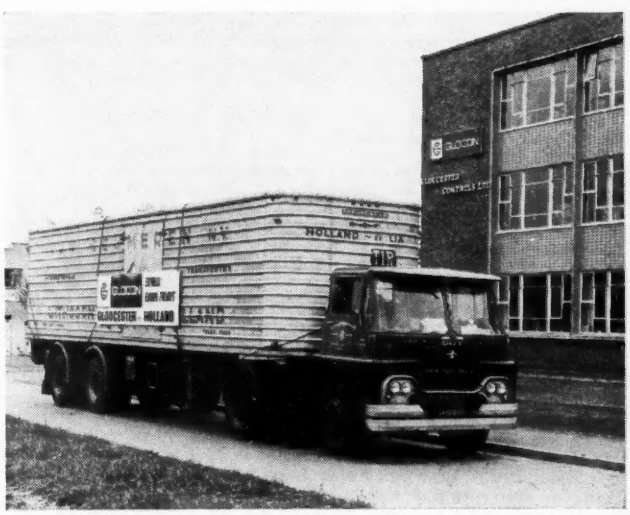
5. Regarding Article 5 (2) (d) and (e)

Member States which, for specifically national reasons, could not consider the transactions referred to in Article 5 (2) (d) and (e) as deliveries, shall classify them in the category of provision of services by subjecting them to the rate which would be applicable to them if they were considered as deliveries.

The following shall be considered, *inter alia*, as 'constructional or land works':

- the construction of buildings, bridges, roads, ports, etc. . . . in performance of a contract for work and services;
- earth-moving and planting of gardens;
- installation work (of central heating, for example);
- repairs to buildings other than current maintenance.

(*Continued on next page*)



To speed growing export orders to the continent Gloucester Controls Ltd., Gloucester, manufacturers of Glocon control valves, are making full use of a 24-hour door-to-door express freight service operating between Felixstowe and Rotterdam. Glocon's latest export order for control valves went to Holland via the freight service, for use in a new chemical plant. The order, worth £10,000, was obtained in the face of fierce competition with French and Dutch companies, says the company.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, *continued*

6. Regarding Article 5 (3) (a)

As regards the appropriation in an unaltered state of goods bought by a person liable to tax, Member States may, instead of taxing, forbid deduction or adjust it if deduction has already been effected. Appropriations, however, for making gifts of small value and of samples which, from the tax point of view, may be classified among overhead expenses (frais généraux), should not be considered as taxable deliveries. Moreover, the provisions of Article 11 (2) shall not be applicable to such appropriations.

7. Regarding Article 5 (3) (b)

This provision shall only be applied to ensure equality of taxation between, on the one hand, the goods purchased and intended for the needs of the undertaking, which are not entitled to immediate or complete deduction, and on the other hand, the goods produced or extracted by the person liable to tax or on his behalf by a third person and also used for the same needs.

8. Regarding Article 5 (5)

The 'tax point' (fait générateur de la taxe) shall be understood to refer to the point where liability for the tax arises.

9. Regarding Article 6 (1)

The definition of provision of services given in this paragraph involves classification, *inter alia*, of the following within provision of services:

– the transfer of incorporeal property;
– the carrying out of an obligation to refrain from doing something;
– the carrying out of a service rendered in pursuance of a requisition made by a public authority, or in its name;
– the carrying out of work on property, if such work is not considered as a delivery within the meaning of Article 5 (2) (d) and (e) as, for example, current maintenance work, laundry, etc.

This definition shall not prevent taxation by Member States of certain transactions engaged in by a person liable to tax as services 'rendered to himself' when such a measure appears necessary in order to avoid distortion of competition.

10. Regarding Article 6 (2)

Member States shall refrain, as far as possible, from exempting the provision of the services listed in Annex B.

11. Regarding Article 6 (3)

The Council shall, by unanimous decision on a proposal of the Commission, lay down, before January 1, 1970, special rules concerning certain kinds of provision of services for which such rules may appear necessary, derogating, where necessary, from the provisions of Article 6 (3), but taking the necessary steps to avoid double taxation or non-taxation.

12. Regarding Article 8

Any Member State which applies the tax on value added only up to the wholesale stage inclusive may, in the case of goods sold retail by a person liable to tax, reduce the basis of assessment by a certain percentage; the basis thus reduced shall not, however, be lower than the purchase or cost price, increased, where appropriate, by the amount of the Customs duties (including levies), and taxes on the goods, even if payment thereof has been suspended, except for the tax on value added.

In the case of import of goods sold retail, the same reduction shall be applied to the basis of assessment.

Member States shall be left to define, according to their national points of view, the concept of 'sale of goods retail'.

Each Member State may, subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, lay down, as a measure to prevent fraud and in respect of a restrictively specified list of goods and services, that by derogation from Article 8, the basis of assessment shall not be lower than a minimum basis to be determined by its law.

13. Regarding Article 8 (a)

The term 'equivalent value' shall be understood to refer to everything received as a counterpart to delivery of the goods or provision of services, including incidental expenses (packing, transport, insurance, etc.), that is to say, not only the amount of the sums charged, but also, for example, the value of the goods received in exchange, or in the case of requisition by a public authority, or in its name, the amount of the compensation paid.

This provision shall not, however, prevent each Member State which considers it necessary to achieve equality of opportunity in competition to a wider extent, from being able to exclude from the basis of assessment for deliveries the incidental expenses which may occur at the place of delivery as defined in Article 5 (4) and from taxing such expenses as of value equivalent to provision of services.

On the other hand, the expenses paid in the name of and on behalf of the customer and which are shown in the accounts of the supplier in suspense accounts (comptes de passage) shall not count as an element in the basis of assessment.

The Customs duties, and other taxes, duties, etc., paid on import by Customs agents and other intermediaries in Customs clearance, including forwarding agents, under their own name, may also be excluded from the taxable basis, corresponding to the provision of the services they have rendered.

14. Regarding Article 8 (c)

In Intra-Community trade, Member States shall do their best to apply to imports of goods a basis of assessment which corresponds, as far as possible, to that used for deliveries made within the country, this basis including the same elements as those taken into account pursuant to Article 8 (c).

At latest by the time of the abolition of the charging of tax at importation and the refund of tax at exportation (des taxations à l'importation et des détaxations à l'exportation) in trade between Member States, and subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, each Member State may apply to imports of goods from third countries a basis of assessment which corresponds, as far as possible, to that used for deliveries made within the country, this basis including the same elements as those taken into account pursuant to Article 8 (c).

15. Regarding Article 9 (2)

To the extent that the provisions of this paragraph are used in respect of the provisions of transport referred to in Annex B, point 5, they shall be applied so as to ensure equality of treatment between the different means of transport.

16. Regarding Article 10 (1) (a)

The exemption prescribed in this provision refers to the delivery of goods directly exported, i.e., delivery made by the exporter. Member States may, however, extend the exemption to deliveries made at the preceding stage.

17. Regarding Article 10 (1) (b)

Member States may, however, refrain from granting this exemption if refund of the tax on value added charged on the provision of these services has been effected in favour of the beneficiary of the services by means of deductions. Moreover, Member States may, except in the case of the provision of services related to goods in transit, restrict such exemption to the provision of services relating to goods the delivery of which inside the country is taxable.

18. Regarding Article 10 (2)

This provision relates in particular to the rendering of international transport services on importation and to port services.

19. Regarding Article 10 (2) and (3)

To the extent that the provisions of these paragraphs are used in respect of the transport services referred to in Annex B, point 5, they shall be applied so as to ensure equality of treatment between the different means of transport.

20. Regarding Article 11 (1) (a)

In the cases referred to in Article 5 (5), second sentence, and Article 6 (4), second sentence, the deductions may be made when the invoice is received, even when the goods have not yet been delivered or the services not yet provided.

21. Regarding Article 11 (2), second sub-paragraph

Member States may, however, restrict the right to deduction to transactions relating to goods the delivery of which inside the country is taxable.

22. Regarding Article 11 (2), third sub-paragraph

The *pro rata* figure shall in general be determined in respect of all the transactions engaged in by the person liable to tax (general *pro rata* figure). A person liable to tax may, exceptionally however, obtain administrative permission to determine special *pro rata* figures for certain sectors of his activities.

23. Regarding Article 11 (3), first sub-paragraph

Subject to the consultation referred to in Article 16, each Member State may, for economic reasons, exclude capital goods partially or wholly from the system of deductions, or apply, in respect of such goods, instead of the method of immediate deductions, that of annual instalments (deductions *pro rata temporis*).

24. Regarding Article 11 (3), third sub-paragraph

Member States may fix certain tolerances in order to restrict the number of adjustments in the case of variation in the annual *pro rata* figure as compared with the initial *pro rata* figure which served as a basis for the deduction in the case of capital goods.

25. Regarding Article 12 (2)

The invoice must show separately the price exclusive of tax and the tax at each different rate, as well as, where appropriate, any exemption.

Each Member State may, in special cases, provide for derogations from this provision and also from the obligation laid down in Article 12 (2). Such derogations, however, must be strictly limited.

Notwithstanding the other measures to be taken by Member States to ensure payment of the tax and to prevent fraud, all persons, whether or not liable, who show the tax on value added on an invoice, shall be obliged to pay the amount thereof.

26. Regarding Article 12 (2)

Each Member State may, for practical reasons, shorten the period laid down in Article 12 (2) or authorize certain persons liable to tax to lodge the declaration for each quarter, six-monthly period or year.

During the first six months of each year, the person liable to tax shall, where appropriate, lodge a declaration concerning all the transactions entered into during the preceding year, and including all the facts necessary for final adjustments.

For imports of goods, the procedure for making the declaration and the payment which shall result therefrom, shall be the subject of measures to be laid down by each Member State.

27. Regarding Article 14

To the extent that use is made of the provisions of this Article in respect of transport services as referred to in Annex B (5), they must be applied so as to ensure equality of treatment between the different means of transport.

28. Regarding Article 17, fourth indent

Valuation of stock may be carried out in particular by referring to the transactions entered into by the persons liable to tax during preceding years.

ANNEX B to the Council's
Second Directive of 11.4.67
(67/228/EEC)

List of the services referred to in Article 6 (2):

1. assignments of patents, trade marks and other similar rights, and granting of licences in respect of such rights;
2. work other than that referred to in Article 5 (2) (d), on corporeal moveable property, carried out by a person liable to tax;
3. provision of services to prepare or co-ordinate the carrying out of constructional or land works, as, for example, services provided by architects and services providing on sight supervision of works;
4. commercial publicity services;
5. transport of goods and storage of goods, as well as incidental services;
6. renting of corporeal moveable property to a person liable to tax;
7. provision of staff for a person liable to tax;
8. services provided by consultants, engineers, planning offices and similar services, in scientific, economic or technical fields;
9. the carrying out of an obligation to refrain from exercising, wholly or partly, a professional occupation or a right included in this list;
10. the services of forwarding agents, brokers, business agents and other independent intermediaries, in so far as they affect deliveries or imports of goods or the provision of the services included in this list.

Trade in processed agricultural products

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 2, 1966, contained an announcement about Regulation No. 160/66/CEE which introduces a system of trade for certain goods derived from the processing of agricultural produce in the European Economic Community. This was originally to have come into effect on April 1, 1967, but was later postponed until June 1, 1967.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 81 dated April 26, 1967, contains the text of further Regulations and a Decision relating to this trade.

Regulation 80/67/*CEE* amends the list of goods to which Regulation 160/66/CEE applies.

Regulation 81/67/*CEE* relates to the assimilation of certain agricultural products used for the manufacture of goods to which Regulation 160/66/CEE applies, to commodities or products resulting from processing.

Regulation 82/67/*CEE* relates to the differing application of the provisions of Regulation 160/66/CEE to goods falling under BTN 35.01A and 35.01C.

Regulation 83/67/*CEE* establishes the tariff specifications relating to goods to which Regulation 160/66 applies and determines the fixed components applicable to them and the quantities of commodities regarded as having played a part in their manufacture.

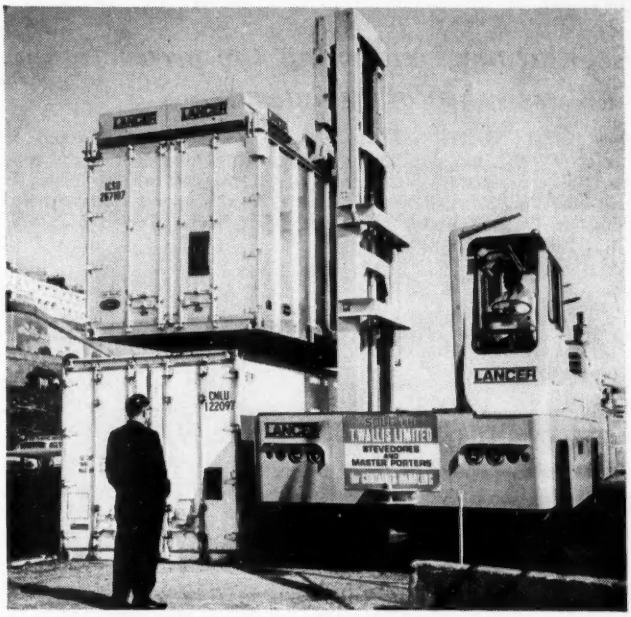
Decision 67/278/*CEE* relates to the application of Regulation 160/66/CEE to the French Overseas Departments.

The French text of these Regulations and Decision may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

In due course translations of the Regulations will be published by HMSO.

Further translations of EEC regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HMSO, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.



The Lancer 2500 series sideloader recently bought by T. Wallis Ltd. at the Ports and Terminals Exhibition at Brighton, shown here at the Black Rock demonstration area. As a result of its being on display there, inquiries have been received from dock and harbour authorities and stevedoring companies not only in the United Kingdom but in Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, the West Indies, the United States and Brazil.

Regulation	Description	Price
131/66	Continuing Regulation No. 142/64 on refunds to producers in respect of cereal and non-cereal starches	5d. (8d.)
136/66	On the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fats	1s. 9d. (2s. 0d.)
140/66	Temporarily reducing the amount of levies on live pigs and pigmeat	8d. (11d.)
161/66	Adapting the method for establishing the price on the beef and veal market of the importing member state	1s. (1s. 3d.)
163/66	Laying down conditions for issuing import and export certificates in the olive oil sector	5d. (8d.)
164/66	Determining what are to be the main intervention centres for olive oil and the criteria to be applied in determining other intervention centres	8d. (11d.)
168/66	On aid for olive oil	5d. (8d.)
169/66	Amending Council Regulation No. 121/64 on imports of rice originating in Madagascar and Surinam	8d. (11d.)
170/66	On increases in levies applicable in the beef and veal sector by the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of France to certain imports from third countries	8d. (11d.)
171/66	Amending the date of application of the provisions of Regulation No. 136/66 relating to olive oil	5d. (8d.)
174/66	On import and export certificates in the olive oil sector	10d. (1s. 1d.)
175/66	Establishing the incidence of the customs duty on imports of certain olives	8d. (11d.)
176/66	On certain transitional provisions applicable to the olive oil sector	8d. (11d.)
177/66	On the distinction between the different olive oils having undergone a refining process	5d. (8d.)

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 368 or Telex No. 25977).

ISRAEL

Regulations concerning the production and assembly of vehicles

THE ISRAELI Official Gazette *Kovetz Hatakanot*, No. 2009, of March 9, 1967, has published an order for the control of the production and assembly of vehicles. A translation of this order is held in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3508).

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modification (1)

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of April 5, 1967, published the following details of modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from April 10.

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff	
		General	Working
70·10	Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers and other closures, of glass:		
	A. Carboys, bottles, jars, pots, tubular containers and similar containers, of glass, of a kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods:		
	I. Containers of neutral glass, neither cut, ground, nor decorated, except by simple moulding, of a capacity of less than 260 centilitres, destined exclusively for the manufacture, and subsequent retail sale, of pharmaceutical products made in Morocco by authorised manufacturers, imported as orders for such manufacturers and taken direct to their factories. Production of the concerns' accounts may be later required as evidence of use of the goods	30	10
	II. Containers of ordinary glass, neither cut, ground, nor decorated, except by simple moulding, of a capacity of less than 33 centilitres, destined exclusively for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, imported as orders for such manufacturers or, for their account, as a result of regular contracts, previously agreed for this purpose	75	50
	III. Containers of glass with a low coefficient of expansion	40	25
	IV. Other		
	(a) Neither cut, ground, engraved nor decorated:		
	(1) Of colourless glass	120	80
	(2) Of coloured glass	120	80
	(b) Cut, ground, engraved or decorated other than by simple moulding:		
	(1) Of crystal	150	100
	(2) Of other glass	120	80
	B. Stoppers and other closures, of glass:		
	I. Neither cut, ground, engraved nor decorated:		
	(a) Of colourless glass	120	80
	(b) Of coloured glass	120	80
	II. Cut, ground, engraved or decorated other than by simple moulding:		
	(a) Of crystal	150	100
	(b) Of other glass	120	80

Inquiries about this notice should be addresssed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479-81).

Customs tariff modification (2)

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of April 26, 1967, published the following details of modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from May 1.

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff	
		General	Working
82-01	Hand tools, the following: spades, shovels, picks, hoes, forks and rakes; axes, bill hooks and similar hewing tools; scythes, sickles, hay knives, grass shears, timber wedges and other tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry:		
	A. Spades and shovels (including draining-spades):		
	I. In the form of rough shapes cut flat (*simplement découpées a plat*)	30	7·5
	II. Finished tools	30	20
	B. Other	30	20

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479-481).

SUDAN

Additions to Open General Licence list

THE SUDANESE Ministry of Trade and Supply announced on May 2, 1967 that 67 commodities have been added to the Open General Licence list in addition to the 116 items already classified under this category. The above Ministry will consider immediately all applications for the import of these commodities.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R688, published in the *Republic of South Africa Government Gazette* of May 12, amends the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

I	II	III	IV Rate of Duty	V
Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	General	MFN	Preferential
60.01 By the substitution for the heading of sub-heading No. 60.01.10 of the following:				
Of cotton (excluding pyjama girdling and open-work fabrics similar to lace or net fabrics):				
By the substitution for the description in Column I of sub-heading No. 60.01.40 of the following:				
Of cellulosic fibres (excluding open-work fabrics similar to lace or net fabrics):				
By the substitution for the heading of sub-heading No. 60.01.50 of the following:				
Of synthetic fibres (excluding open-work fabrics similar to lace or net fabrics):				
By the substitution for sub-heading No. 60.01.80 of the following:				
60.01.80 Open-work fabrics similar to lace or net fabrics	sq. yd.	25%		20% (UK)

NOTE: The rate of duty on knitted open-work fabrics similar to lace or net fabrics is increased from 15% (General), 5% (MFN) and free (Preferential) to 25% (General) and 20% (Preferential).

Import control—1967

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 17, 1966 (page 1545) of South African import permit allocations for 1967.

Telegraphic advice has now been received from Pretoria of an announcement by the South African Minister of Economic Affairs of additional allocations, bringing the total allocations for 1967 up to the following levels:

1. Group A consumer goods – 120 per cent of 1964 imports (in practice, in determining individual importers' allocations, the most favourable of the years 1964, 1965 or 1966 will be used);

2. Group B consumer goods – 70 per cent of an importer's assessment basis;
3. Raw materials imported by merchants – 125 per cent of 1964 imports;
4. Engineering hardware, i.e. capital plant and equipment of a mobile character – 125 per cent of 1964 imports.

Permits for the balance of the 1967 allocations will be granted in one issue immediately following application by importers and there will be no 'third round' issue of import permits in 1967.

It is also understood that there will be a control operated on the end-use to which imported machine tools are put.

Hints to businessmen visiting South Africa

A REVISED edition of the booklet on the Republic of South Africa (including South West Africa), Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C4

MALAYSIA

Removal of import restrictions

MALAYSIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTES dated March 9, 1967 and March 16, 1967, announces the removal of import licencing restrictions on various items; the following orders have been amended by deleting the items bearing Tariff Code No. 599 212 – mosquito coils.

P.U. 122 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Principal Customs Area) (No. 4) Order, 1965 (States of Malaya).
P.U. 123 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Movement) (Penang) (No. 3) Order, 1965.
P.U. 124 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Principal Customs Area) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (State of Sabah).
P.U. 125 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (State ofSarawak).
Items bearing Tariff Code Nos.:
513 210 Chlorine.
513 310 Hydrochloric acid and chlorosulphonic acid.
554 208 Washing and bleaching preparations not elsewhere specified packed for retail sale.
554 209 Washing and bleaching preparations not elsewhere specified.
581 203 Polystyrene in primary forms.
581 205 Polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivatives in primary forms.
581 208 Polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives in primary forms
should be deleted from The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (States of Malaya) Order, 1966.
Items bearing Tariff Code Nos.:
554 208 Washing and bleaching preparations not elsewhere specified packed for retail sale.
554 209 Washing and bleaching preparations not elsewhere specified.
should be deleted from The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Sabah) (No. 2) Order, 1965, and (Sarawak) (No. 2) Order, 1965.
Item bearing Tariff Code No.:
022 101 Milk, sweetened, condensed, should be deleted from:
P.U. 138 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Principal Customs Area) (No. 4) Order, 1965.
P.U. 139 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Movement) (Penang) (No. 3) Order, 1965.
P.U. 140 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Principal Customs Area) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (State of Sabah).
P.U. 141 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (State of Sarawak).
P.U. 142 The Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Movement) (Labaun) (No. 3) Order, 1965 (State of Sabah).

AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes cancelled

NOTIFICATION was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 21, 1967, that changes had been made in the Australian Customs Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on saccharin, etc., and cyclamic acid.

In a statement made by the Australian Minister for Customs and Excise it is recorded that the Australian Government had decided that no change should be made in the Customs and Excise duties applicable to artificial sweeteners. Therefore, the changes referred to in the preceding paragraph will not now take place.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 4567/65.

Are you a business man bound for Australia?

Then get a copy of the "Business Man's Guide to Australia", a new Australia and New Zealand Bank publication, designed specially to fit the pocket and provide just the kind of practical information which experience has shown is invaluable to the busy executive. Information ranges from tipping to rainfall figures, from shopping hours to taxi and drive-yourself rates, together with coloured maps of the main Australian cities.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited

A·N·Z

OVER 1,100 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Head Office: 71, Cornhill, London E.C.3.
Tel: 01-283 1281

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

Revised invoicing and preference regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been notified of revised invoicing and preference regulations for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Details can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

CANADA

Remission of duty on certain defence equipment

THE ATTENTION of British firms interested in supplying defence equipment for the use of the Canadian Forces is drawn to an Order in Council, dated November 24, 1966, entitled the Defence Supplies Remission Order. Under this Order remission of import duty will be granted on goods which are:

(a) purchased by the Department of Defence Production before or after the coming into force of the Order,
(b) covered by a purchase order, the total value of which order is $250,000 or more,
(c) imported by the Department of Defence Production or the Department of National Defence on or after November 1, 1966, and
(d) certified by the Minister of Industry to be defence supplies.

The term 'defence supplies' includes not only arms and ammunition, etc., but all materials and equipment used in the production of ships, vehicles, aircraft and other requirements of the Canadian Forces. The Department of Defence Production has stated that firms invited to tender will be advised where particular tenders are likely to come within the scope of the Order.

Expenditure on the purchase, repair and rental of machinery, equipment and furnishings for the Department of National Defence in 1967/68 is expected to reach $432 million (only part of which will qualify for duty remission) and total Federal Government purchasing of this type of requirement is estimated at $562 million. The Federal Government is the largest single potential customer in Canada for British exporters. Provided careful attention is given to Canadian requirements and specifications; to the competitiveness of British products and services in terms of prices, performance and delivery; to the provision of a sound 'after-sales' service; and to efficient marketing techniques, there are undoubtedly valuable opportunities for business in this market. Firms interested in finding out more about their prospects for sales to the Canadian Government are invited to write to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, for a copy of a booklet entitled *Selling to Federal and Provincial Public Departments*. A detailed assessment of the prospects for technical products will often involve a firm, or its agent, visiting Ottawa to call on officials in procurement and user departments. The Commercial Department of the British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa, is ready to provide advice on Federal procurement procedures and to assist visitors seeking contact with appropriate officials.

Remission of duty on imported rayon yarn used for woven cord tyre fabric

THE CANADIAN Government have issued Order-in-Council PC 1967-762 dated May 10, 1967, directing the remission of Customs Duties on imported rayon yarn used in the manufacture of woven cord tyre fabric as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Rayon Yarn Tyre Fabric Remission Order;
2. In this Order 'tyres for passenger automobiles and light commercial vehicles' means tyres having a nominal diameter not exceeding 18 inches.
3. Remission is hereby granted of the Customs duty paid or payable other than duties paid or payable under section 6 or 6A of the Customs Tariff Act on imported rayon yarn used in the manufacture of woven cord tyre fabric where that tyre fabric is used during the period commencing January 1, 1967 and ending December 31, 1967, in the manufacture of original equipment tyres for passenger automobiles and light commercial vehicles.

BOLIVIA

Imports of motor vehicles and cigarettes

HM EMBASSY at La Paz report that a Bolivian Government decree has increased the tariffs applicable to almost all imports of vehicles. The duties on passenger cars have been raised 100 per cent (paragraphs 87.02301, 02 and 03 in the tariff).

It is also reported that the Bolivian Government have placed a total ban on the import of all foreign made cigarettes.

PARAGUAY

New customs duty

WITH THE declared aim of simplifying the tariff system, Decree Law No. 451 of March 31 has established a complementary customs duty on imported goods in substitution for the sales tax which was introduced in March 1957.

The new complementary duty will be calculated on the f.o.b. value of imported goods plus 20 per cent. The duty on goods from countries which share common borders with Paraguay will be calculated on their f.o.b. value plus 10 per cent.

The complementary duty in respect of goods which are the subject of LAFTA tariff concessions will be calculated as follows:

Sales Tax (now abolished)	Complementary Duty
Free	Free
5%	8%
7%	12%
10%	18%

The following classes of goods are exempt from the complementary duty:

(a) Those made by the State, municipalities, universities, diplomatic and consular officials and gifts from abroad to teaching, cultural and welfare organizations.
(b) Those made in accordance with exemptions agreed in international agreements and with special organizations, and those exemptions accorded by special laws which refer specifically to the sales tax created by Decree Law No. 130/57 and its modifications.
(c) Raw materials equipment, machinery, parts, containers and other component products required in the production of articles subject to internal taxes on consumption including the production of quebracho extract, tanned hides, cotton fabric bags, cotton fabric, woollen and part wool fabrics, fabrics wholly or partly of silk, rayon or similar, canvas, sailcloth, soaps.
(d) Those governed by the law for industrial benefit No. 202 of September 7, 1953, and the capital investment law No. 246 of February 25, 1955.
(e) All those imported products taxed under the law of Internal Consumption Tax.

The complementary duty will be applied according to a sliding scale ranging from 0 per cent to 24 per cent. Details of the duty payable on specific items may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 476).

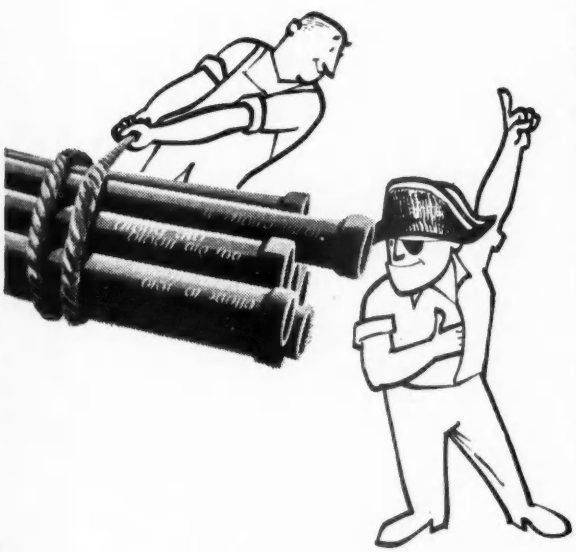
URUGUAY

Imports of taxicabs

HM EMBASSY at Montevideo report that a new decree has prohibited the import of semi-knocked down taxicabs (authorized by a decree of November 9, 1966 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20, 1967, page 183)). Taxicabs may now be imported only in completely knocked down form.

We have been Shipowners for more than a century: we have a fast modern fleet of cargo liners serving WEST INDIES, GUYANA, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, MEXICO, GUATEMALA, BRITISH HONDURAS, U.S. GULF PORTS, and SOUTH and EAST AFRICA.

WE CARE FOR YOUR CARGO



Harrison Line

Thos. & Jas. Harrison Ltd., Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, 2, and Fountain House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

The best way to these EXPORT MARKETS

is through THE CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853)

The Bank, its subsidiaries and associates are the largest British banking group in the East, having 250 offices in the territories, shown above.

THE CHARTERED BANK
Head Office: *38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.*
Manchester Office: *52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.*
Liverpool Office: *28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.*

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
Head Office: *2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.*

ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)
THE COMMERCIAL BANK S.A.L. (INCORPORATED IN LIBYA)
THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

URUGUAY, *continued*

Duty-free imports

BY CIRCULAR No. 72/53 of April 10, 1967, the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay has authorized the continuing importation free of import taxes of essential articles, fuels, lubricants, raw materials and parts, up to September 30, 1967.

CHILE

Bonded stocks

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Chilean Central Bank have approved a resolution (No. 844) whereby the suppliers of agricultural machinery under the 'Corfo' scheme can hold stocks of spare parts for their equipment in Chile on consignment. Such stocks can be held in a bonded warehouse in the suppliers' names until cleared through customs by their representatives.

This scheme makes no provision for interest or other expenses to be charged, however, nor can prices be increased to compensate for any storage costs which may be incurred. Only stocks sufficient to maintain an adequate service will be allowed, and the bonded warehouse must be approved by the Customs authorities in each case.

The usual import procedure must be followed on withdrawal of stocks from warehouse, and the price stated in the application for registration then submitted to the Central Bank must be the price ruling in the market at that time.

Interest rates

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Chilean Central Bank have resolved (Circular No. 846) to reduce to 8 per cent per annum the maximum rate of interest that can be charged for delays in payments for imports.

Modifications to permitted import list

THE FOLLOWING modifications have recently been made in the Chilean Permitted Import List:

Page	Group	Item	Prior Deposit
49	60	Complete mechanized sawmills	No deposit
57	61	Circular saws combined with vertical shaft machines . . . with conveyor mechanism	200
		Circular saws combined with vertical shaft machines . . . with manually operated conveyor system . .	200

Consolidation of customs charges

HM EMBASSY at Santiago report that all the minor customs charges previously levied, e.g. transport, cranage, consular, etc., have now been confirmed as being incorporated into the *ad valorem* customs duties.* The total cost, in duties, of clearance of goods through the Chilean customs now consists only of:

(a) The specific duties – mostly levied on the metric weight, and

(b) the *ad valorem* duties – levied on the customs value – usually the c.i.f. value.

*Note: The latter are no longer referred to as tax surcharges.

DOMINICA

Customs tariff changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of an Order which provides for the amendment of the Dominica Customs Tariff by the deletion of item 84(b), and the substitution of the following:

Item No.	Class or Description of Goods	Unit for Duty	Rate of Duty	
			Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
84 (b)	Cigarettes	lb.	EC$7·00	EC$7·95

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471).

BARBADOS

Customs tariff changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Orders which provide for the amendment of the Barbados Customs Tariff as follows:

1. First Schedule – Part 1 – Import Duties

By the deletion of item 642-112 and the substitution of the following:

Class of Specification of Goods	Unit		Rate of Duty	
	For Classification	For Duty	Preferential	General
642.112 Cardboard containers and other containers including bags of paper reinforced with materials other than paper, to be used in the rum trade or in the macaroni, spaghetti and other alimentary pastes industry or in the confectionery and baking powder industries or in the crisp industry or in the poultry industry or in the packaging of milk, ice cream and other dairy products or in the packaging of ice cream cones	lb.	Value	Free	10%

2. First Schedule – Part III – Table of Exemptions from Import Duty. By the additions of the following items:

Materials for use in the manufacture and packeting of Toilet Water

204 Materials (i.e., bottles and caps) cartons and packaging materials other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of toilet water, on the certificate of such person or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the Secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture and packaging of toilet water, subject to such conditions as to the keeping or rendering of accounts in respect of the use and disposal of such materials as the Comptroller may require.

Materials for use in the manufacture of Trowel Plastics.

205 Materials, including labels, other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island, engaged in the manufacture of trowel plastics in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the Secretary of such company that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of trowel plastics within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping or rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller may require.

The Order which previously provided exemption from duty on bottles imported exclusively for bottling manufactured toilet water (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 7, 1967, page 910) has been revoked.

Inquiries about the notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 127, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222, 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

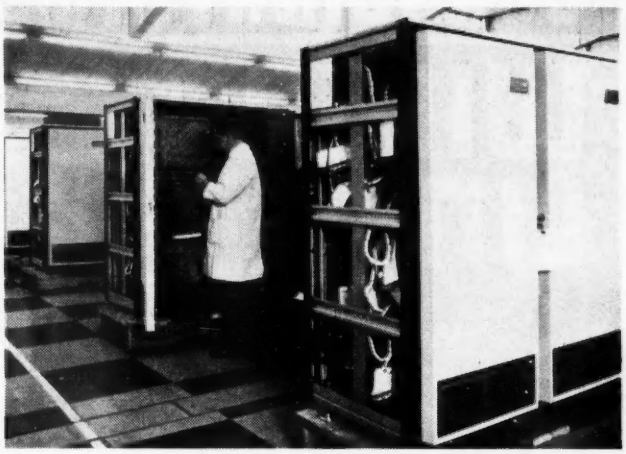
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Import licensing arrangements

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Ministry of Industry and Commerce has announced that, until further notice, import policy in respect of the undermentioned items will be as follows:

Customs Classification	Description	Import Policy
(i)		Import licences will be granted only when the prices of these garments exceed the respective c.i.f. values (per dozen) quoted hereunder: TT$
841-03.04 841.05.04	Dresses for women and girls (knit and non-knit)	120
841-03.06 841-05.06	Skirts for women and girls (knit and non-knit)	84
841-02.059 841-04.079, 089 119, 129, 139	Panties	15
841-02.059 841-04.079, 089 119, 129, 139	Half slips	45
841-02.059 841-04.079, 089 119, 129, 139	Whole slips	54
841-02.06 841-04.029	Pegnoir sets	120
841-02.06 841-04.029	Bedjackets	42
841-02.031 841-04.051	Men's swimsuits (knit and non-knit)	84
841-02.04 841-04.019	Men's pyjamas	84
841-02.031 841-04.051	Boys' swimsuits (knit and non-knit)	48
841-02.04 841-04.019	Boys' pyjamas	60
841-03.07 841-05.07	Infants' dresses (knit and non-knit)	120
841-03.02 841-05.02	Girls' suits	96
841-03.06 841-05.06	Girls' blouses	48
841-03.06 841-05.06	Girls' shorts	48
841-03.06 841-05.06	Girls' slacks	72

(*Continued on page* 1402)



English Electric Computers South Africa (Pty.) Limited, the new marketing company formed by English Electric as from January 1 this year, has had a major success in breaking into the market for computers in the service of the South African government against competition from five other manufacturers. The Bureau of Statistics has ordered a large System 4-50 machine worth £370,000 which will provide a central bureau service to 14 government departments and sub-departments from Pretoria when it is installed there early next year. Photograph shows a line of System 4-50 central processors at English Electric Computers' main production centre, at Kidsgrove, Staffs.

GEEST LINE

FOR THE FAST DIRECT SERVICE

TWICE EVERY WEEK TO BARBADOS & THE WINDWARDS

Dominica 8 days ■ Barbados 9 days
Grenada 11 days ■ St. Lucia/St. Vincent 12 days
Sailing from PRESTON & BARRY

Head Office: Geest Industries Ltd., Spalding, Lincs. Tel: Spalding 3901
Grams: Geest, Telex, Spalding. Telex 32235
Port Offices: No. 2 Dock, Barry, Glamorgan. Tel: Barry 4121. Telex 49428
Albert Edward Dock, Preston, Lancs. Tel: Preston 29261. Telex 67642

Agents:
Killick, Martin & Company Ltd., Dunster House, Mark Lane, London, EC3. Tel: Mincing Lane 3100. Telex 28424
Killick, Martin (Southampton) Ltd., Havelock Chambers, Queens Terrace, Southampton. Tel: 28771 Telex 47633
A. H. Seale & Company Ltd., St. Martin House, Bull Ring, Birmingham, 5. Tel: Midland 9051
R. M. Beveridge & Company Ltd., 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C1. Tel: Central 3615/6. Telex 778118
54 Commercial Street, Dundee. Tel: Dundee 22131. 64 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh. Tel: Leith 1557

SCANDINAVIA by WILSON LINE

SWEDEN

THREE SAILINGS PER WEEK from
HULL to GOTHENBURG (England Sweden Line Service) Containers, Flats, Trailers, Conventional Cargo. Containers and Flats available for hire.

WEEKLY SAILINGS from
HULL to MALMO, HELSINGBORG, HALMSTAD.
HULL to NORRKOPING, STOCKHOLM, GEFLE.
LONDON to NORRKOPING, STOCKHOLM, GEFLE.

DENMARK

WEEKLY SAILINGS from
HULL to COPENHAGEN, ODENSE, AARHUS.
GOOLE to COPENHAGEN. (General Cargo Fridays). (Unit load Mondays).
LONDON to COPENHAGEN, AARHUS.

NORWAY

WEEKLY SAILINGS from
HULL to OSLO and OSLOFJORD PORTS.
LONDON to OSLO and OSLOFJORD PORTS.
GRIMSBY to KRISTIANSAND S, SKIEN, PORSGRUNN and OSLOFJORD PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS from
HULL to STAVANGER, SANDNES, BERGEN, AALESUND, TRONDHEIM.
FELIXSTOWE to OSLO and OSLOFJORD PORTS.

We can also undertake a complete export service spanning road haulage, export documentation (customs entries, Bills of Lading etc.).
A feature of our service is the prompt issue of Bills of Lading.

For further details write or telephone:

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE LIMITED,
COMMERCIAL ROAD, HULL.

Telephone: 26081 Telex: 52277/8.
London Agents: THE UNITED SHIPPING CO. LTD., Mariner House, Pepys Street, E.C.3.
Telephone: ROYal 3141 Telex: 2-8232.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, *continued*

Customs Classification	Description	Import Policy
841-03.01 841-05.01	Boys' suits	96
841-03.03 841-05.03	Boys' short pants	48
841-03.03 841-05.03	Boys' long pants	72
841-02.081, 082, 089 841-04.151, 161	Boys' shirts (knit and non-knit)	36
841-03.07 841-05.07	Infants' suits	54
841-03.06 841-05.06	Blouses	90
841-03.06 841-05.06	Dusters/house coats	96
841-19.05	Brassieres	54
841-19.09	Girdles	84
841-04.029 841-02.06	Night gowns and pyjamas (women)	78
841-04.029 841-02.06	Girls' pyjamas	54
841-02.01 841-02.02 841-04.039 841-04.049	Vests for men and women	20
841-02.039	Knitted underwear for men and boys	20
841-02.089	Knit shirts of synthetic fibres	150
(ii) 841-02.051 841-04.069 841-03.03 841-05.03 841-03.05 841-05.05 841-03.06 841-05.06 841-02.06 841-04.079, 089, 119, 129, 139	Swim suits – girls, women and children Specialized sports wear (football jerseys, etc.). Beach and outer coats Maternity lingerie	Import licences will normally be granted for these items.
(iii) 841-02.07 841-04.149 841-04.151 841-04.161 841-02.081 841-02.082 841-02.081 841-02.082 841-02.089	Under-garments for infants (knit and non-knit) Shirts for men (non-knit) Knit shirts of synthetic fibres Cotton knit shirts	Import licences will not normally be granted for these items.
(iv) (a) 841-04.059	Other non-knit underwear, etc.	Import licences will be granted only for woollen underwear.
(b) 841-19.04	Neckties and bows	Import licences will be granted only for a limited number of very expensive types on a case by case basis.
(v) 552-02.042	Toilet soap in cake or tablet form	Import licences will be granted only for brands of toilet soap costing more than TT$0·25 c.i.f. per 3½ oz. tablet (or cake), or the proportionate equivalent thereof.

(vi) It has also been announced that, until further notice, consideration will be given in extraordinary circumstances to the issue of import licences for a limited number of special types of the following:

Diaries, calendars, account books.

Licences will still not be issued for the importation of the following:

Desk pads, receipt books and record cards.

An earlier notice (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 17, 1967, page 478) advised that no licences would be issued for any of the items mentioned in this paragraph.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2627).

ORIGIN & INVOICE FORMS

Combined certificate of origin and invoice forms available from our branches or return of post.
Send for list.

THE SOLICITORS' LAW STATIONERY SOCIETY LIMITED
Head Office: OYEZ HOUSE, BREAMS BUILDINGS, E.C.4
TELEPHONE 01-242 6855 TELEX 263579

BIRMINGHAM 021-772 6815
CARDIFF 24259
LIVERPOOL CENTRAL 5918
MANCHESTER DEANSGATE 5394
GLASGOW CENTRAL 7656

oyez

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance.
Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to: Box No.— Board of Trade Journal, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for remould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of good, part worns and unused remoulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel. Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

US ADVERTISING AGENCY VISIT. Edward L. Koblitz, President of The Koblitz Company, Los Angeles, California, advertising agency will be in London from May 25 to 31. Any company interested in advertising services or information concerning the western USA markets is invited to contact Mr. Koblitz at the Mayfair Hotel.

'FLASH' Carton Case Opener. The opening of Fibreboard Cases, a task of some difficulty, time and waste, effected quickly and efficiently by the use of this simple hand tool. Also Commercial and Industrial Stapling Equipment. The Flash Carton Opener Co. Ltd., Ambleside Avenue, London, S.W.16. STReatham 0308-5960.

THE BOARD OF TRADE (Investment Grants Office) are showing at the HARTLEPOOL NDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, July 18-22, alongside some of the biggest names in British industry, in a territory with big prospects. Note the dates and make a visit priority.

TYRES AND WASTE RUBBER. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd. are exporters of tyres and tubes and waste rubber. Huge stocks for sale, all grades and sizes, surplus new and good part-worn, repairable tyres, tyre casings for re-moulding, scrap tyres for industrial purposes, expertly graded to customers' requirements, credit facilities available for approved customers. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., First Avenue, Montagu Industrial Estate, Edmonton, London, N.18. Tel: EDMonton 2150.

FOR SALE – Large quantities PVC leather cloth 39 in. and 54 in. width, in various designs and shades. A. M. MASON & CO., Manchester. CENtral 1608.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	5 May 1967
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	24 Mar. 1967
Mileage and traffic (M)	19 May 1967
Trade by air (6-M)	14 April 1967
Balance of payments (Q)	24 Mar. 1967
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	5 May 1967
Business names registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	14 April 1967
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	27 Jan. 1967
Catering trades turnover (M)	19 May 1967
Chemical industries production (6-M)	19 May 1967
Companies:	
Incomes and finance (Q)	5 May 1967
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	5 May 1967
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	12 May 1967
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	7 April 1967
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
ECGD business (Q)	10 Feb. 1967
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	28 April 1967
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	19 May 1967
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Registrations of films (A)	27 Jan. 1967
Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	26 Aug. 1966
Household consumption (Q)	27 Jan. 1967
Footwear industry orders (M)	19 May 1967
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	12 May 1967
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	18 Nov. 1966
World trade and production (Q)	19 May 1967
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	5 May 1967
Value of overseas trade (M)	19 May 1967
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	5 May 1967
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	19 May 1967
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	19 May 1967
Business (M)	12 May 1967
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	28 April 1967
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	12 May 1967
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	31 Mar. 1967
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	10 June 1966
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	19 May 1967
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	19 May 1967
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	7 April 1967
Analysis of production (Q)	7 April 1967
Deliveries (Q)	5 May 1967
Production (M)	5 May 1967
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
Motor trades turnover (M)	5 May 1967
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	5 May 1967
Partnerships registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	3 Mar. 1967
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	12 May 1967
N. Ireland index (M)	12 May 1967
Royalty transactions (A)	29 July 1966
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	19 May 1967
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors' (Q)	14 April 1967
Retail (M)	12 May 1967
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Cotton production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	19 May 1967
Wool exports (Q)	24 Feb. 1967
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	16 Sept. 1966
UK tourist traffic (M)	21 April 1967
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1967
Index nos. (M	12 May 1967

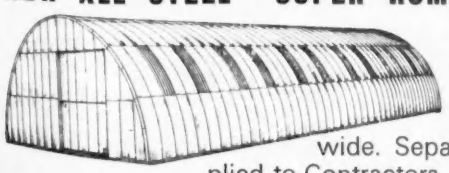
Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1967
Board of Trade regional organization	This week
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	19 May 1967
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Official Receivers' offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

NEW ALL STEEL "SUPER ROMNEY" TYPE BUILDINGS



35ft. span. 17ft. 6ins. high to centre. Any length in multiples of 8ft. Large sliding doors 12ft. high x 10ft. 8ins. wide. Separate access doors. As supplied to Contractors – Government Departments – Port Authorities – etc. throughout the world.

Also available. Nissen Type Buildings 16ft., 24ft. and 30ft. span. Any lengths in multiples of 6ft.

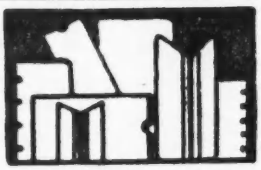
NAYLORS (BILSTON) LTD. 204 Wolverhampton Street, Bilston, Staffs.
'Phone: Bilston 41689, 42448

Fabricators in sheet steel and plate, stainless steel, aluminium
Argon arc welding
Tank manufacturers, Prototype work
Forming, dishing, louvring, nibbling, slotting and flanging
8' press brake capacity. Site welding

C. E. Turner (Engineers) Ltd
Linford Street, London, SW8
Telephone: MACaulay 7118 and
Pensbury Works, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road, London, SW8
Telephone: MACaulay 2575/6

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.



PVC Wallets and Containers

Loose leaf binders, salesmen's albums, document cases, cheque book and travel cheque holders, note cases, pocket wallets, conference wallets, swatch covers, advertising gifts, etc.

Academy Plastics Ltd
25-29 Roundwood Rd., London, NW10
Telephone: Willesden 5277

"MULTICO" WOODWORKING MACHINES

proved by test the best for the

BUILDING INDUSTRY · EDUCATION and LOCAL AUTHORITIES · CARPENTERS · JOINERS

Sawbenches · Planers · Mortisers
Thicknessing Machines · Crosscut Saws

MULTICO WOODWORKING MACHINERY SALES LIMITED
Salfords Redhill Surrey
TEL: HORLEY 2444-6 · TELEGRAMS 'MULTICO REDHILL'

STEELTUBE

Precision Steel Tube for the AUTOMOBILE & FURNITURE industries.
Enquiries invited from all trades.

Barton Conduits Limited Walsall Staffs
Tel: Walsall 26581

BARTON

Screwing machines
For Bolts and Pipes
Portable, for hand and power.
As used by railways, docks, public works and engineers.

James N. Durie & Co. Ltd
106 Dockfields Road, Shipley, Yorks.
Shipley 53388

S.O.S.

Don't be lost for words on the Export market.

We are here, with our panel of specialist linguists in all languages, to help you broaden your export field.

TRANSLATING, INTERPRETING
DESIGN + PRINTING
LANGUAGE CONSULTATION
OF ANY KIND

It is S.O.S. for

Spanimex Overseas Secretariat Limited

Town Hall Chambers,
32-34 Borough High Street,
London S.E.1
Telephone: HOP 2141

General sheet metal workers

metal polishers to the trade

Leslie T. Clark
(Stainless Steel Fabrications) **Ltd.**

Fresh Wharf, Highbridge Road, Barking, Essex
Telephone: RIPpleway 5666-7-8

Member of the Stainless Steel Fabricators' Association

A must for all British exporters

Published daily, Monday to Friday giving up-to-date details of Calls for Tenders for all types of commodities and services from overseas countries. A special supplement 'World Economic Comments' is also issued quarterly.

Export Service Bulletin
Board of Trade
Export Services Branch
Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, EC4
Telephone: CITy 5757 Ext. 7058

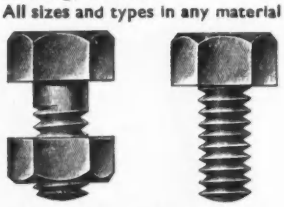
Ministry of Labour Gazette

Single copies 5s. (by post 5s. 7d.)
Annual subscription 67s. including postage

Obtainable from:

Her Majesty's Stationery Office
49 High Holborn, London, WC1;
423 Oxford Street, London, W1;
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2,
Brazennose Street, Manchester 2;
35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5;
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff;
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller.

Bolts and nuts screws, rivets, burrs, studding, washers
All sizes and types in any material



Abis & Co. (Birmingham) Ltd
Dennis Road, Sparkbrook,
Birmingham, 12
Telephone: South 3781 (6 lines)

'INSPECTOR' Precision Optical Gauge, Measuring and Profile PROJECTORS

For all industries with effective screen size from 6" sq. to 17" dia. Equipped for round, flat or thread form.

Descriptive catalogue available.

West London Optical & Tool Co. Ltd.
Witney, Oxon
Telephone: Witney 3011
Grams: Wezlop, Witney

BEST BUY

Briton

BRUSHES

for all decorating, domestic and industrial needs

BRITON BRUSH CO. LTD.
WYMONDHAM · NORFOLK · ENGLAND

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
Printed in England by Merritt & Hatcher Ltd., London. (K 102) S.O. Code No. 72-3662

HONG KONG TRADE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

DISPLAY CENTRE

An Eastern meeting place for businessmen in the heart of London's West End—where you can see the best of Hong Kong's industrial production in a continuous series of specialised trade exhibitions. To open the new display centre, the Council presents, in co-operation with established importers, an exhibition of top quality fashion garments for women. But if this is not your field, there will be something to interest you next time. Future shows will cover almost every line of product manufactured in the Colony.

Full information on all aspects of trade with Hong Kong is available at:
The Hong Kong Trade Development Council,
55/58 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
Telephone: 930-7955.

DISPLAY OF WOMEN'S FASHIONS FROM HONG KONG
May 15th-June 9th, 1967 at the
HONG KONG TRADE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL DISPLAY CENTRE
55/58 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Make your mark with the unique MARKWELL "Stencillator" Self-Inking Stencil Brush.
Fill the brush-handle, which serves as the ink reservoir, with MARKWELL Waterproof Black Marking Ink. Adjustable patent valve feeds and controls the flow.
Marks all commercial consignments clearly, indelibly, instantly. Complete kit with 1½" quality bristle brush, spare head brush and one gallon black indelible marking ink.
Only 195/- carriage paid. Once tried - always applied.
Send cash with order now direct to:—
MARKWELL PRODUCTS LIMITED,
Markwell House, 137 Junction Road,
London, N.19
For speedy satisfactory "Stencillator" service ring (London) 01-272 4338.
"Stencillator" is a reg. trade mark of MARKWELL PRODUCTS LIMITED

MARKWELL MARKED HERE!

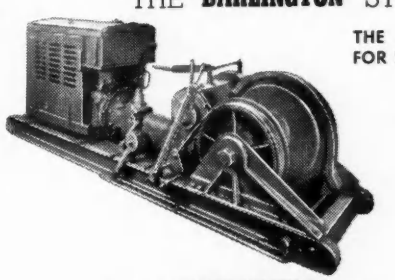
'DARLINGTON' WINCHES

THE **'DARLINGTON'** STATIC

THE ALL-PURPOSE WINCH FOR HOME AND OVERSEAS

FOR HOISTING, HAULING, LOADING, UNLOADING, CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION WORK

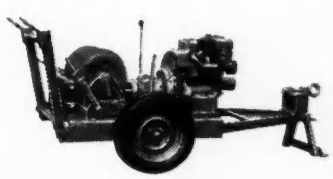
THIS MACHINE IS IDEAL FOR OILFIELD WORK



THE **'DARLINGTON'** PORTABLE POWER DRIVEN WINCH

THIS WINCH IS OF GREAT VALUE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

POWERED BY PETROL OR DIESEL ENGINE



SPECIALISTS IN VEHICLE AND STATIC WINCHES
DARLINGTON ENGINEERING CO. (Gateshead) **Ltd.**
TEAM VALLEY ESTATE, CO. DURHAM

ACROSS INDUSTRY...
THEY'RE PREPARING FOR NATURAL GAS

ARE YOU?

Industry keenly anticipates the arrival of natural gas. This brand-new primary fuel, right on Britain's doorstep, holds an immense potential. If the North Sea lives up to its promise, it could make a major impact on the entire economy, cutting costs and lending new impetus to the export drive. Already enough has been found to transform the scope of gas as an industrial fuel. To purity for delicate processing work will be added abundance for large-scale utilisation, for example in steam-raising. Experience in other countries has shown that natural gas is an ideal industrial fuel and in Britain it will be backed by the gas industry's vast technical and research facilities. Conversion from town gas presents no problem, so review the future, talk to your Gas Board's Industrial Gas Officer and go gas *now*.

Industry is looking forward to
NATURAL HIGH SPEED GAS

Board of Trade

Directory of Departments and their work

The responsibilities of the Board of Trade cover a very wide field. Readers who may wish to make contact with one of the Departments will find that the list printed overleaf will help them to get in touch with the Section concerned with their particular problem.

There is an inquiry room at each of the main Offices of the Board of Trade, and also at the Export Information Centre, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where callers are directed to the person most able to answer them.

It may be advantageous to communicate in the first instance with the nearest Board of Trade Regional Office (as listed on page iv of this Directory). The local office may be able to deal with the problem, and in any case will be able to direct the inquiries to the correct quarter.

(The previous edition of this Directory was published in the Board of Trade Journal *of May* 27, 1966). *Separate copies of the present issue of the* Board of Trade Journal, *containing the Directory, can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office and branches price* 1*s.* 6*d. each.*

Section 1
Functions and addresses of Board of Trade departments

Secretariat

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. The private office of the President of the Board of Trade, who is the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the work of the Board, and the offices of the three Ministers of State and the Parliamentary Secretary.

Parliamentary Branch

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. The channel through which the Parliamentary work of the Board of Trade is conducted.

Commercial Relations and Exports Department

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Protection of United Kingdom commercial interests overseas. Consideration of external commercial policy and international commodity policies. Trade negotiations and commercial treaties with overseas countries. The Department is divided into five Divisions, which are concerned with problems arising in respect of particular countries overseas as well as having responsibility for general external commercial policy, including matters arising in relation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and the European Economic Community (EEC). The Department is assisted overseas by Commercial Officers of the Diplomatic Service.

General Department

DIVISION 1

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Board of Trade interest in general economic policy, including national economic planning, incomes and prices, productivity and industrial efficiency and organization, public expenditure and taxation, the balance of payments and world trade.

Economic Research Unit

Advice on economic research to departments in the Board of Trade.

DIVISION 2

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. General policy on export promotion, export credit and finance, and overseas aid.

Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955.

British Week and Store Promotions Directorate

Kingsgate House, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955.

These Directorates provide information about exhibitions and trade fairs at home and overseas. Assist and develop United Kingdom commercial participation in overseas trade fairs and British Weeks, and organize official participation.

Exporting Licensing Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25955. Export licensing, import certificates.

Export Services Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757, Telex No. 25977. Information about overseas markets and advice on opportunities and methods of exporting British goods. Information on customs duties, tariff and import regulations of overseas countries; on commercial status of overseas firms. Assistance to British manufacturers in finding agents abroad; in making visits abroad. Publication of *Export Service Bulletin*, containing information on opportunities for British firms engaged in overseas trade.

Export Intelligence Headquarters

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 9633. Telex No. 25977. Inquiry point for Board of Trade export services (Export Intelligence services are also available at Regional Offices listed on page iv).

DIVISION 3

1 Victoria Street London S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Administration of the system of investment grants to industry. Investment Grant Offices (a list of addresses and areas covered is given on page v).

Tariff Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Responsibility for policy in respect of the United Kingdom protective tariff and for international tariff negotiations. Consideration of applications for changes in import duties, for suspension of duties, for the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties, for drawback and for remission of duty.

Import Licensing Branch

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Import licensing.

Dyestuffs Office

76 Newton Street, Manchester. Manchester Central 2171 (Code: 061 CEN 2171). Telex No. 66104.

Industries and Manufactures Department

DIVISION 2

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Matters concerned with consumer protection, including the administration of the Merchandise Marks Acts; weights and measures legislation; credit trading, including hire purchase and hiring. The advertising industry. Tourism and the holiday and hotel trades. Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices, including resale price maintenance.

Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, London, S.W.1. 01-834 7032. The administration of weights and measures legislation.

DIVISION 3

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Textiles (including their raw materials, also apparel); chemicals and allied industries (including dyestuffs, plastics materials, fertilizers and paints); rubber (natural and synthetic) and rubber manufactures, tobacco, miscellaneous materials.

Jute Control

71 Meadowside, Dundee. Dundee 24953 (Code: 0382 24953). Purchase and distribution of jute goods.

DIVISION 4

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Metals (except iron and steel), hides and skins, timber, paper making materials, paper and board, leather and footwear, furniture, newspapers, printing and publishing, pottery, glass, cutlery, silverware, and miscellaneous consumer goods. The distributive and service trades.

Films Branch

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. General films policy. Administration of Cinematograph Films Act and international co-production agreements.

Distribution of Industry Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. General distribution of industry policy. Liaison on regional development. Administration of the Local Employment Acts, including the provisions for loans and grants. Control of office development.

The building and leasing of factories and the management of industrial estates through the agency of the Industrial Estates Corporations. Industrial location policy, the issue of industrial development certificates under the Town and Country Planning Acts. Board of Trade regional organization.

Industrial Expansion

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877 (Ext. 3333). Industrial location advisory service (Industrial Expansion services are also available at Regional Offices listed on page iv).

Regional Offices (*A list of addresses and areas covered is given on page iv).*

Advice and assistance to firms on all matters of concern to the Board of Trade including export and production, industrial development certificates and location of industry. Research into regional industrial problems.

Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department

25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-405 8721. Administration of the Acts on Industrial Property and Copyright (the Patents Act, the Registered Designs Act, the Trade Marks Act and the Copyright Act); International Conventions and Agreements on these forms of property.

Manchester Branch, 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4. Manchester Blackfriars 3759 (Code: 061 BLA 3759). Branch office for textile design registrations and for the optional filing of textile trade mark applications.

Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department

Insurance and Companies Department

Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Administration of the Companies Act (excluding liquidation of companies), the Registration of Business Names Act, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act which regulates the business of dealing in securities and unit trusts, and the Protection of Depositors Act. Administration of the Insurance Companies Act; matters affecting the insurance industry at home and overseas.

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25977. Investigations and liquidations of companies.

Registrar of Companies

Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. Clerkenwell 9393.

Registrar of Business Names

Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. Clerkenwell 9393.

Bankruptcy Department

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25955. General administration of insolvencies of individuals and firms.

Shipping Policy Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Policy in relation to the United Kingdom Merchant Fleet. General policy on flag discrimination and commercial regulation of international shipping. Shipping relations with other countries.

Marine Division

Marine Crews Branch, 71/73 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. 01-928 7999.

Marine Navigational Aids Branch, 2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. 01-606 4071.

Marine Safety Branch, Surrey House, 20 Lavington Street, London, E.C.1. 01-928 7999.

Administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts in respect of the merchant navy and fishing industry. HM Coastguard.

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrissant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff. Cardiff 71221 (Code: OCA2 71221).

Aerodromes (General) Division

The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex No. 22110 and 22119. Policy, planning and management of State-owned civil aerodromes (other than those for which the British Airports Authority is responsible). Policy in respect of non-State aerodromes and heliports. Matters relating to the British Airports Authority. Aircraft noise and vibration in the vicinity of aerodromes. The licensing of, and technical matters concerning, the physical characteristics of aerodromes. Design of ground handling equipment. Aerodrome fire and rescue services.

Civil Aviation Divisional Offices

Southern Divisional Office, Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex. Hayes 6171.

Northern Divisional Office, Mersey House, The Strand, Liverpool, 2. Liverpool Central 5354 (Code: 051 CEN 5354).

Scottish Office, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11. Craiglockhart 4040 (Code: 031 CRA 4040).

Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy Division

Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex No. 22110 and 22119 .Commercial and economic aspects of civil aviation. Policy on air service licensing legislation and conduct of appeals from decisions of Air Transport Licensing Board. Policy on air services. Functions of Air Corporations. Advice on financial and economic aspects of airline operations.

Aviation Overseas Policy Division

Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex No. 22110 and 22119. Policy on international scheduled air services agreements and civil aviation's relations with other countries; on operations of Air Corporations; and on provision of ground facilities overseas in which the United Kingdom has an interest.

Aviation Safety and General Division

Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex 22110 and 22119. Establishment and enforcement of operating standards for both civil aircraft and personnel. United Kingdom Register of Aircraft. Clearance of international non-scheduled flights. Other aspects of international air traffic including simplification of formalities associated with entry and exit.

Controllerate of National Air Traffic Control Services

The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex No. 22110 and 22119. Organization, management and development of the United Kingdom air traffic control system.

Accidents Investigation Branch

Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 1207. Telex 22110 and 22119. Investigation of accidents to civil aircraft and of certain accidents to military aircraft.

Statistics Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757, Telex No. 25977. The collection and/or analysis of various statistics, including those relating to the overseas trade of the United Kingdom, the trade and economies of Commonwealth and foreign countries, industrial production and orders, shipping, civil aviation, domestic capital expenditure and stocks, retail and service trades, financial transactions and conditions relating to the balance of payments and the home economy, tourism and wholesale prices. Business Monitor.

See also Board of Trade Library, Statistics and Market Intelligence Library.

Census Office

Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. Pinner 8771. Censuses of Production and Distribution; annual and other periodic inquiries into various trades.

Accountants Division

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25977. Common accountancy service for Board of Trade Departments and also provision of accountancy assistance to the Board of Trade Advisory Committee and certain other Government Departments.

Information Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Liaison with all home and overseas news facilities, arranging publicity for Ministerial and departmental activities. Press Office, *Board of Trade Journal* Editorial Office.

Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Arranging publicity overseas for official exhibits and for individual participation in trade fairs and British Weeks.

EFTA Information Centre

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877 (Exts. 2479/2480).

Finance Division

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. General supervision over the financial policy of the Board of Trade.

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Responsibility for Board of Trade payments and receipts and related accounting matters.

Enemy Property Branch

2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. 01-606 4071. Telex No. 25977.

Custodian of Enemy Property for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland

2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. 01-606 4071. Telex No. 25977.

Responsibility for the administration of enemy property under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939, the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949, the Orders made under the Treaties of Peace (Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland) Act 1947, and under the Japanese Treaty of Peace Act, 1951.

Solicitor's Department

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Advice to the Board of Trade on legal matters.

Prosecutions Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25977.

Establishment Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955.

Responsibility for the general organization and staffing of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade Library

Headquarters Library

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 01-222 7877. Telex No. 25955. Supplies publications and provides bibliographical services to meet the requirements of all departments of the Board. Compiles and maintains a current index of the *Board of Trade Journal*. Publishes a list monthly of *Board of Trade Publications not sold by HMSO*.

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 01-248 5757. Telex No. 25977. A public reference library of materials for current research and information on overseas markets of the world. Includes large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, and overseas trade and telephone directories. Hours: 9 to 5.30 Mondays to Fridays.

Board of Trade regional offices

Northern Region

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: 0632 27575. Telex No. 53178.)
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9).

Yorkshire and Humberside Region

The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York; Lincolnshire. (Parts of Lindsey only.)
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: 0532 38232. Telex No. 55472.)

North Western Region

Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith).
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)

Midland Region

Derbyshire except the High Peak District (viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith), Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Parts of Lincolnshire (Holland and Kesteven and County Borough of Lincoln), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Code: 021. 643 8221. Telex No. 33702.)

Eastern Region

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Oxfordshire and Suffolk.
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-828 6271. Telex No. 25991.)

London and South Eastern Region

Greater London Council area, Dorset (Poole M.B. only), Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Kent, Surrey and Sussex.
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-828 4355. Telex No. 25991.)

South Western Region

Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Dorset (excluding Poole M.B.), Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
The Pithay, Bristol, 1. (Tel. Bristol 21071. Code: 0272 21071. Telex No. 44214.)

Wales

Wales and Monmouthshire.
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: 0222. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
North Wales District Office: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire (Tel. Colwyn Bay 44261).

Scotland

314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.)
District Office: 29a, High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867/8. Code: 0463 30867/8.)

Northern Ireland

Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 34488. Code: 0232. 34488. Telex No. 74578.)

Board of Trade Investment Grant Offices

Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea (Tel. Southend 41341 or 41362 Code: 0702 41341 or 41362). Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Dorset (Poole M.B. only), Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Kent, Greater London Council area, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex. The whole of Great Britain for claims in respect of computers, ships and hovercraft.

24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 42611 Code: 0222 42611). The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Devonshire, Dorset (except Poole M.B.), Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Holland, Kesteven and Lincoln C.B.), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Worcestershire.

Seafield House, Waterloo Road, Seaforth, Crosby, Liverpool, 21. (Tel. Liverpool 928 7171 Code: 051 928 7171). Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (the Boroughs of Buxton and Glossop and the Urban Districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge and the Rural District of Chapel-en-le-Frith).

West Precinct, Town Centre, Billingham, Co. Durham. (Tel. Stockton 53677 Code: 0642 53677). Cumberland, Durham, Lincolnshire (Lindsey), Northumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire.

Magnet House, Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Glasgow 221 9833 Code: 041 221 9833). The whole of Scotland.

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Head office: Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street, PO Box 272, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 6699.)

London: Marlon House, 71/74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Royal 3491.) Serving London Postal Districts E., E.C.2 and 3, and Essex.
Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (01-930 9061.) Serving London Postal Districts N.W. and W., and Middlesex.
Empire House, St. Martins-Le-Grand, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4581.) Serving London Postal Districts E.C.1., N., W.C.1. and W.C.2. and Hertfordshire.
42/46 Weston Street, London, S.E.1. (01-407 5011.) Serving London Postal Districts E.C.4, S.E. and S.W., and Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

Bedford: Heron House, 49-51 Goldington Road, Bedford. (Bedford 58798-9.)

Belfast: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Belfast 29428.)

Birmingham: Chamber of Commerce House, 75 Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15. (Edgbaston 4375.)

Bradford: West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford, 1. (Bradford 25147.)

Bristol: Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 22102.)

Cardiff: St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff. (Cardiff 26657.)

Edinburgh: 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Caledonian 3004.)

Glasgow: 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Glasgow Central 3056.)

Leeds: Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Leeds 30082.)

Liverpool: India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Liverpool Central 5756.)

Manchester: Cheshire House, 18/20 Booth Street, Manchester, 2. (Central 8861.)

Newcastle: District Bank Chambers, 36/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 29838.)

Nottingham: Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46585.)

Reading: 18 The Forbury, Reading. (Reading 40577/8.)

Sheffield: 8/12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, 1. (Sheffield 29151.)

New York Office: c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York 10022. (Plaza 2-8400.)

Functions and addresses of independent corporate bodies and some other organizations whose work is related to that of the Board of Trade

(N.B.—These are not Departments of the Board of Trade)

Air Transport Licensing Board
Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1. (01-222 7231). Licensing of air services. Consideration of representations relating to air transport services by United Kingdom registered aircraft or to facilities, tariffs or charges in connection therewith.

Board of Trade Advisory Committee
2 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (01-606 4071). Statutory advisory body to the Board of Trade on grants and loans under Local Employment Acts.

British Airports Authority
2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (01-834 6621). Operation and management of Heathrow, Gatwick, Prestwick and Stansted airports.

British Film Fund Agency
9 Cavendish Square, London, W.1. (01-636 5551.) The distribution of the proceeds of a levy on cinema exhibitors to makers of British films.

British National Export Council
6 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1. (01-930 3121.) Formed by Government and industry in 1964 to guide and inspire industry's export efforts. It includes a number of area organizations responsible for developing British exports to particular markets.

British Productivity Council
Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. (01-236 9613.) Promotion of industrial efficiency and productivity by films, specialized publications, conferences and seminars and the work of over 100 Local Productivity Committees and Associations throughout the United Kingdom.

British Standards Institution
British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. (01-629 9000.) The national body responsible for the preparation and publication of industrial standards and codes of practice in the United Kingdom, for certification marking schemes associated with certain of these standards, and for dealing with the United Kingdom interest in international standards matters. Information on standards of other countries.

British Travel Association
Queen's House, 64-65 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. (01-629 9191.) Publicity for Britain's tourist amenities to attract visitors from overseas and to increase the number of people who take holidays in this country; the improvement of amenities for tourists and holidaymakers.

Cinematograph Films Council
Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (01-222 7877.) Statutory advisory body to the Board of Trade on the film industry.

Consumer Council
3 Cornwall Terrace, London, N.W.1. (01-486 4301.) Examines consumer problems to consider and promote action to resolve them.

Council of Industrial Design
The Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. (01-839 8000.) Promotes improvement of design of British products by means of various information services and the Design Centre, which is a permanent but changing exhibition of well-designed British goods in current production. The Information Services include reference library, lending libraries of photographs and slides, lecture panel, Record of Designers, Press Office retail section, monthly magazine (Design) and Design Index of 10,000 products.

Monopolies Commission
8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. (01-636 8801.) Investigations and reports on matters referred to it by the Board of Trade under the Restrictive Trade Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, as amended by The Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956.

National Films Finance Corporation
28 Soho Square, London, W.1. (01-437 4884.) Financing the production of British films.

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (01-242 2858.) Registration of restrictive trade agreements and the institution of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court, under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. Registration and proceedings under the Resale Prices Act, 1964. (The Registrar is appointed by the Crown not by the President of the Board of Trade, and is entirely independent of the Board of Trade.)

Section 2 Subject index

This index refers only to the subjects and responsibilities detailed in Section 1. It is not a complete index of all subjects dealt with by the departments and organizations listed in Section 1.

References under each heading and subheading are given in the order in which they occur in Section 1. References beginning *'BOT'* are to the list of Board of Trade departments and divisions with which Section 1 begins; *'ECGD'* refers to the Export Credits Guarantee Department; and other references will be found in the list of independent corporate bodies etc. at the end of Section 1.

A

Accident investigation (aircraft) *BOT Accidents Investigation Branch*
Accounting *BOT Accountants; BOT Finance*
Administration of enemy property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Advertising *BOT Industries and Manufacturers* 2
Advertising Board of Trade activities *BOT Information*
Aerodromes civil:
  Fire and rescue services *BOT Aerodromes General*
  Noise and vibration *BOT Aerodromes General*
  Operation and management *British Airports Authority*
  Physical characteristics licensing *BOT Aerodromes General*
  Physical characteristics technical matter *BOT Aerodrome General*
  Policy planning and management *BOT Aerodromes General*
Agents overseas *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
Air Corporations:
  Functions *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
  Operations *BOT Aviation Overseas Policy*
Aircraft:
  Noise and vibration *BOT Aerodromes General*
  Register of, *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
Airline operations, financial and economic aspects *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
Air Services:
  International scheduled agreements *BOT Aviation Overseas Policy*
  Licensing *Air Transport Licensing Board*
  Licensing policy *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
  Licensing appeals *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
  Policy *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
Air traffic control system *BOT Controllerate of National Air Traffic Control Services*
Anti-dumping duties *BOT Tariff Division*
Apparel *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 3

B

Balance of payments *BOT General Division* 1; *BOT Statistics*
Bankruptcy *BOT Insurance and Companies Bankruptcy*
Bibliographical services *BOT Library*
Board of Trade Journal *BOT Information; BOT Library Headquarters*
British Weeks, etc. *BOT General Division* 2; *Overseas Trade Fairs and British Weeks and Stores Promotion Directorates; BOT Information*
Business Monitor *BOT Statistics*
Business names *BOT Insurance and Companies Registrar of Business Names*

C

Capital expenditure *BOT Statistics*
Catalogues, manufacturers' *BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Catering industry *BOT Industries and Manufacturers* 2
Census of Distribution *BOT Statistics Census Office*
Census of Production *BOT Statistics Census Office*
Certification marks *British Standards Institution*
Chemicals *BOT Industries and Manufacturers* 3
Cinema *see Film Industry*

Civil Aircraft:
  Accident investigation *BOT Accidents Investigation Branch*
  Operating standards *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
  Register of *BOT Aviation Safety and General*

Civil Aviation:
  Commercial and economic aspects *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
  Divisional offices *BOT Aerodromes General*
  Relations with other countries *BOT Aviation Overseas Policy*
  Statistics *BOT Statistics*
Clothing *see Apparel*
Coastguard *BOT Marine Division*
Commercial agencies *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
Commercial policy *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Commercial officers overseas *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Commercial treaties *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Commodity policies *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Common Market *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Commonwealth trade statistics *BOT Statistics*
Companies *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Companies Registration *BOT Insurance and Companies Registrar of Companies*
Consumer goods *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Consumer protection *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2; *Consumer Council*
Control of Office Development *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Copyright *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Council of Europe *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Countervailing duties *BOT Tariff Division*
Credit insurance *ECGD*
Credit trading *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2
Crews *BOT Marine*
Customs duties *see Import duties*
Customs regulations *see Import regulations*
Cutlery *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4

D

Depositors *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Design *BOT General Division* 1; *Council of Industrial Design*
Designs registration *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Directories, Overseas *BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Distribution of industry *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Distribution statistics *BOT Statistics*
Distributive industry *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4; *BOT Statistics*
Domestic equipment *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Drawback *BOT Tariff Division*
Dumping *BOT Tariff Division*
Duty remission *BOT Tariff Division*
Dyestuffs *BOT Tariff Division; BOT Industries and Manufactures* 3

E

Economic policy *BOT General Division* 1
Economic research *BOT General Division* 1 *Economic Research Unit*
Enemy property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Establishments *BOT Establishments*
European Coal and Steel Community *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
European Economic Community *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
European Free Trade Association *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports; BOT Information EFTA Information Centre*
Exhibitions *BOT General Division* 2; *Overseas Trade Fairs and British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorates; BOT Information*
Export credit insurance *ECGD*
Export intelligence *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
Export markets *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports; BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Export Service Bulletin *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
Exports:
- Finance *BOT General Division* 2; *ECGD*
- Licensing *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Licensing Branch*
- Opportunities for exporters *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
- Procedure *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
- Promotion policy *BOT General Division* 2
- Services *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Services Branch*
- Statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*

F

Factory building and leasing *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Fairs *BOT General Division* 2; *Overseas Trade Fairs and British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorates; BOT Information*
Fertilizers *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 3
Fibres, Textile *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 3
Film industry:
- General questions *BOT Films Branch; Cinematograph Films Council*
- Finance *National Films Finance Corporation*
- Levy *British Film Fund Agency*

Finance:
- Board of Trade *BOT Finance*
- Exports *ECGD*
- Statistics *BOT Statistics*

Finance companies *BOT Statistics*
Finnish property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Fire and rescue services (aerodromes) *BOT Aerodromes General*
Fishing industry *BOT Marine Division*
Flag discrimination *BOT Shipping Policy Division*
Footwear *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Foreign earnings *BOT Statistics*
Foreign trade statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Fraud *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Furniture *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4

G

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
German property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Glass *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Ground facilities overseas *BOT Aviation Overseas Policy*
Ground handling equipment, design *BOT Aerodromes General*

H

Heliports *BOT Aerodromes General*
Hides and skins *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Hire purchase *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2
Hiring regulations *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2
Holidays *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2; *British Travel Association*
Home economy *BOT Statistics*
Hotels industry *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2
Hungarian property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*

I

Import certificates *BOT General Division* 2; *Export Licensing Branch*
Import duties:
- Anti-dumping and countervailing *BOT Tariff Division*
- British tariff policy *BOT Tariff Division*
- Drawback *BOT Tariff Division*
- International agreements *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
- International negotiations *BOT Tariff Division*
- Overseas countries *BOT General Division* 2; *Export Services Branch*
- Remission *BOT Tariff Division*

Import Licensing:
- United Kingdom *BOT Tariff Division Import Licensing Branch*
- Overseas countries *BOT General Division* 2; *Export Services Branch*

Import regulations:
- Overseas countries *BOT General Division* 2; *Export Services Branch*

Imports: Merchandise marks *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 2
Incomes and Prices *BOT General Division* 1
Industrial building *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Industrial development certificates *BOT Distribution of Industry; BOT Regional Offices*
Industrial efficiency and organization *BOT General Division* 1
Industrial estates *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Industrial expansion *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Industrial orders statistics *BOT Statistics*
Industrial production statistics *BOT Statistics*
Industrial property *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Industry:
- Distribution policy *BOT Distribution of Industry*
- Investment grants *BOT General Division* 3; *BOT Investment Grant Offices*
- Statistics *BOT Statistics*
- Stocks *BOT Statistics*

Information *BOT Information; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Insolvency *BOT Insurance and Companies Bankruptcy*
Insurance *BOT Insurance and Companies*
International Shipping *BOT Shipping Policy*
International trade:
- General *BOT General Division* 1
- Statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*

Inventions *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Investment grants *BOT General Division* 3; *BOT Investment Grant Offices*
Investments *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Italian property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
International air traffic:
- Entry and exit formalities *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
- Non-scheduled flights clearance *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
- Scheduled agreements *BOT Aviation Overseas Policy*

J

Japanese property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Journal, Board of Trade *BOT Information; BOT Library Headquarters*
Jute *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 3 *Jute Control*

L

Leather *BOT Industries and Manufactures* 4
Legal advice *BOT Solicitor's*
Libraries *BOT Library*
Licensing:
- Air services *Air Transport Licensing Board*
- Air services appeals *BOT Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy*
- Exports *BOT General Division* 2 *Export Licensing Branch*
- Imports *BOT Tariff Division Import Licensing Branch*
- Physical characteristics of aerodromes *BOT Aerodromes General*

Liquidation of companies *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Local Employment Acts:
- Administration *BOT Distribution of Industry*
- Loans and grants *BOT Distribution of Industry; Board of Trade Advisory Committee*

Local inquiries *BOT Regional offices*
Location of industry *BOT Distribution of Industry; BOT Regional offices*

M

Manufacturers' catalogues *BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Marine:
  Crews *BOT Marine Division*
  Navigational Aids *BOT Marine Division*
  Safety *BOT Marine Division*
Market information *BOT General Division 2 Export Services Branch; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Materials, miscellaneous *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
Merchandise Marks *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2*
Merchant fleet policy *BOT Shipping Policy*
Merchant Navy *BOT Marine Division*
Merchant Shipping Acts *BOT Marine Division*
Mergers *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2*
Metals (except iron and steel) *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Minister of State *BOT Secretariat*
Monopolies *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2; Monopolies Commission*

N

National economic planning *BOT General Division 1*
Navigational Aids *BOT Marine Division*
News facilities *BOT Information*
Newspapers *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Noise and vibration (aircraft) *BOT Aerodromes General*

O

Office Development Control *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Operating standards, civil aircraft and personnel *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
Orders, Industrial *BOT Statistics*
Organization *BOT Establishment*
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Overseas earnings *BOT Statistics*
Overseas markets *BOT General Division 2 Export Services Branch; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Overseas officers *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Overseas trade:
  Negotiations *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
  Statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Overseas visitors *British Travel Association*

P

Packaging *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Paint *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
Paper and board *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Paper making *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Parliamentary questions *BOT Parliamentary Branch*
Parliamentary Secretary *BOT Secretariat*
Patents *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Payments *BOT Finance*
Peace Treaty Legislation *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Personnel (civil aircraft), operating standards *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
Plastics *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
Pottery *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
President *BOT Secretariat*
Press Office *BOT Information*
Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Prices and incomes *BOT General Division 1*
  Prices, Wholesale *BOT Statistics*
Printing *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Production statistics *BOT Statistics*
Productivity *BOT General Division 1; British Productivity Council*
Property, Enemy *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Property, Industrial *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Prosecutions *BOT Solicitor's Prosecution*
Protection of Depositors Act *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Public expenditure *BOT General Division 1*
Publications *BOT Library*
Publicity *BOT Information*
Publishing *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*

R

Raw materials *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3 and 4*
Regional development *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Registered business names *BOT Insurance and Companies Registrar of Business Names*
Registered companies *BOT Insurance and Companies Registrar of Companies*
Registered designs *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Registered trading agreements *Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements*
Register of aircraft *BOT Aviation Safety and General*
Register of Shipping and Seamen *BOT Marine Division*
Resale Price Maintenance *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2 Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements*
Rescue and fire services (aerodromes) *BOT Aerodromes General*
Research:
  Economic *BOT General Division 1 Economic Research Unit*
  Regional, Industrial problems *BOT Distribution of Industry Regional Offices*
Restrictive Practices *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2; Monopolies Commission; Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements*
Retail trade *BOT Statistics*
Rubber *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
Rumanian property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*

S

Safety *BOT Marine Division*
Seamen *BOT Marine Division*
Securities *BOT Insurance and Companies*
Service trades *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4; BOT Statistics*
Shipping:
  International *BOT Shipping Policy*
  Policy *BOT Shipping Policy*
  Register of *BOT Marine Division*
  Statistics *BOT Statistics*
Silverware *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Skins and hides *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Solicitor *BOT Solicitor's*
Staffing *BOT Establishment*
Standard weights and measures *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2 Standard Weights and Measures*
Standardization *British Standards Institution*
Statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Status of Overseas firms *BOT General Division 2 Export Services Branch*
Stock statistics *BOT Statistics*
Store promotions *BOT General Division 2 Overseas Trade Fairs and British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorates*

T

Tariffs *see Import duties*
Taxation *BOT General Division 1*
Textiles *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
  Designs *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
  Trade marks *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Timber *BOT Industries and Manufactures 4*
Tobacco *BOT Industries and Manufactures 3*
Tourism *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2; British Travel Association; BOT Statistics*
Town and Country Planning Acts *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Trade fairs *BOT General Division 2 Overseas Trade Fairs and British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorates; BOT Information*
Trade marks *BOT Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright*
Trade statistics *BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*
Trading estates *BOT Distribution of Industry*
Travel trade *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2; British Travel Association*
Treaties *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*

U

United Nations conference on trade and development *BOT Commercial Relations and Exports*
Unit trusts *BOT Insurance and Companies*

V

Vibration and noise (aircraft) *BOT Aerodromes General*
Visitors to Britain *British Travel Association*

W

Weights and Measures:
  Administration *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2 Standard Weights and Measures*
  Policy *BOT Industries and Manufactures 2*
Wholesale prices *BOT Statistics*
Wholesale trade *BOT Statistics*
World trade *BOT General Division 1; BOT Statistics; BOT Library Statistics and Market Intelligence*